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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

... of ...

LAMARTINE, Wis.
TOWNSHIP

1840-1940
Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin



This Prize Winning History Has Been Written by
MRS. CYNTHIA I. BROWN

... and ...

Dedicated to the Township's Pioneers.

(Copyright 1940)

840

AS THE one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Lamartine township approaches, it is well to consider its history, which is truly a record of a growth from wilderness to civilization.

On a Quad of the Land Office, Lamartine township is shown as being in range 15 East, Twp. 13 North, Range 15 East, Township, Fond du Lac County, State of Wisconsin. Although on a map of the world this township is not large enough to be designated even by a letter, it is a township of the County and is a part of the State of Wisconsin. It is a township of the County and is a part of the State of Wisconsin. It is a township of the County and is a part of the State of Wisconsin. It is a township of the County and is a part of the State of Wisconsin.

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The first known fact of Lamartine Township concerns itself with the surveying of the land in 1834 by the United States government. After the government acquired by treaty this territory from the Indians, the land was surveyed by Mallet and Brink.

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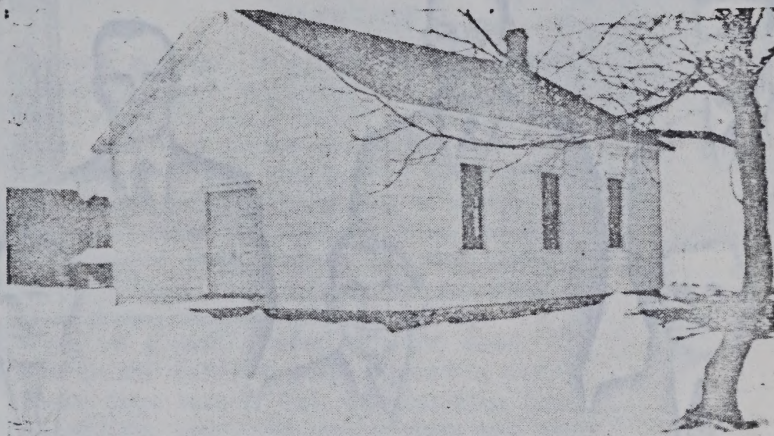
On a Fond du Lac County map, Lamartine township is identified as Township Number 15, range 16 East. The official name is Lamartine Township, Fond du Lac County, State of Wisconsin. Although on a map of the world this township is not large enough to be designated even by a microscopic dot, yet in Fond du Lac County and in the state of Wisconsin, Lamartine township has achieved importance and distinction. To tell of its importance and its distinction is the purpose of this history of Lamartine township.

The first known fact of Lamartine Township concerns itself with the surveying of the land in 1834 by the United States government. After the government acquired by treaty this territory from the Indians, the land was surveyed by Mullet and Brink.

MOTTO—"Let the Ropes of the Past
Ring the Bells of the Future."

COLORS—Blue and White

FLOWER—Trillium



LAMARTINE TOWN HALL

MOTTO—"Let the Ropes of the Past

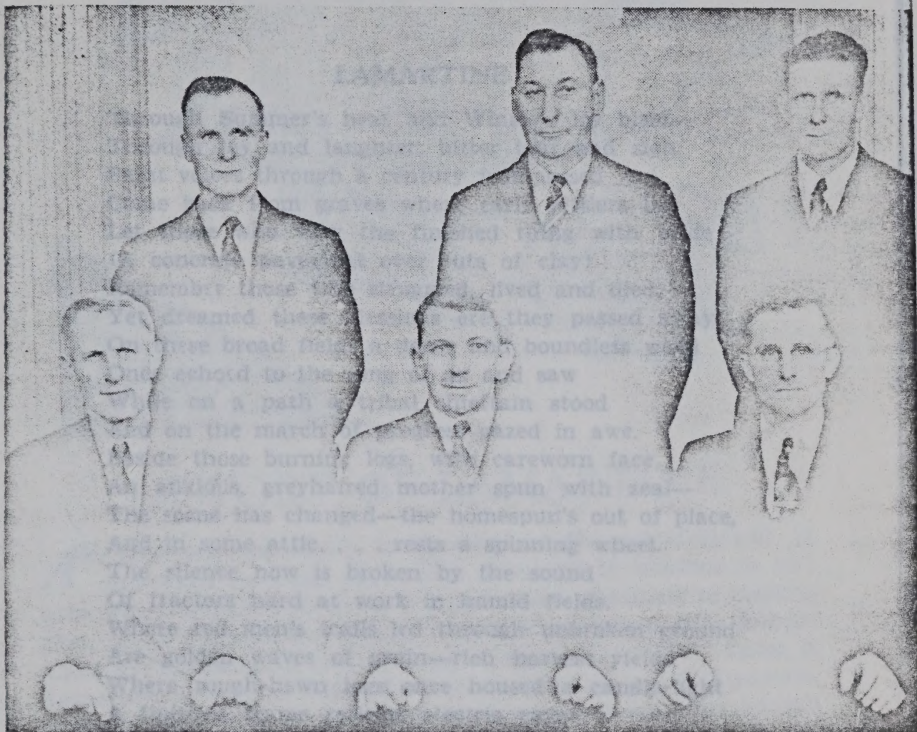
Ring the Bells of the Future."

COLORS—Blue and White.

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United States Census of the Town of Lamartine

1840	1890	1232
1850	1900	1223
1860	1910	1171
1870	1920	1057
1880	1930	1024
1940		



TOWN OFFICERS

1st Supervisor—Andrew Nelson

2nd Supervisor—L. A. Garb

Assessor—Albert Pucker

Treasurer—J. F. Giebel

Chairman—G. Franklin Brown

Clerk—Francis Birschbach

United States Census of the Town of Lamartine

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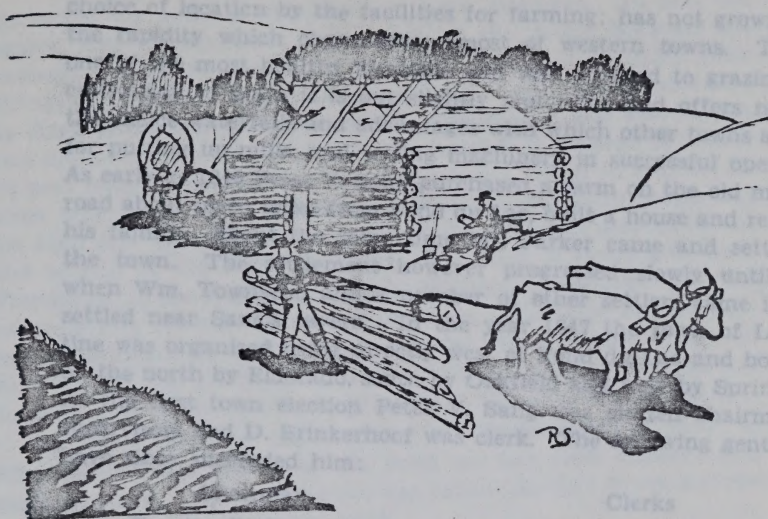
LAMARTINE

Through Summer's heat and Winter's icy blast—
Through joy and laughter, bitter tear and sigh,
Faint voices through a century just passed
Come back from graves where early settlers lie.
Let those who view the finished thing with pride
(A concrete pavement over ruts of clay)
Remember those who struggled, lived and died,
Yet dreamed these blessings ere they passed away.
On these broad fields a dense and boundless wood
Once echoed to the song of ax and saw
While on a path a tribal chieftain stood
And on the march of progress gazed in awe.
Beside those burning logs, with careworn face,
An anxious, greyhaired mother spun with zeal—
The scene has changed—the homespun's out of place,
And in some attic. . . . rests a spinning wheel.
The silence now is broken by the sound
Of tractors hard at work in humid fields.
Where red men's trails led through unbroken ground
Are golden waves of grain—rich harvest yields.
Where rough-hewn logs once housed a candle-light
A finished frame reflects electric rays
Of brilliancy that all but banish night
While radios soothe the hurts of toilsome days.
The paths where wheels of ox-drawn carts were heard
Now echo to the sounds of auto horn,
And up into the pathless sky the bird
Must share with droning planes the smiling morn.
A century . . . Yet neither joy nor pain
Can drive away remembrance anchored here.
The road to yesterday calls back again
The dauntless spirit of the pioneer.

—Leo Martin Stratz.

The township is described by an early historian, Mr. Mitchell, who wrote a County history in 1884. The following paragraphs are quoted from his book:

"The town of Lamartine, though settled at an early period of the County's history by a few individuals who were governed in their



HISTORY OF LAMARTINE

AS THE one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Lamartine township approaches, it is well to consider its history, which is truly a record of a growth from wilderness to civilization. On a Fond du Lac County map, Lamartine township is identified as Township 15 north, range 16 east. The official name is Lamartine township, Fond du Lac County, State of Wisconsin. Although on a map of the world this township is not large enough to be designated even by a microscopic dot, yet in Fond du Lac County and in the State of Wisconsin, Lamartine Township has achieved importance and distinction. To tell of its importance and its distinction is the purpose of this history of Lamartine Township.

The first known fact of Lamartine Township concerns itself with the surveying of the land in 1834 by the United States government. After the government acquired by treaty this territory from the Indians, the land was surveyed by Mullet and Brink.

The township was first known as town of Seven Mile Creek, a name derived from the first settlement on the creek along the old military road seven miles southwest of Fond du Lac. In 1848 the name was changed to Lamartine to honor a French poet who sprang into considerable popularity at this time.

The township is described by an early historian, Mr. Mitchell, who wrote a County history in 1854. The following paragraphs are quoted from his book:

"The town of Lamartine though settled at an early period of the County's history by a few individuals who were governed in their

choice of location by the facilities for farming; has not grown with the rapidity which characterizes most of western towns. Though one of the most healthy locations and well adapted to grazing and cultivation of grain it is but slightly undulated and offers none of the choice waterfalls and advantages with which other towns abound for putting up mills, and setting machinery in successful operation. As early as 1840 Peter V. Sang purchased a farm on the old military road about seven miles from Fond du Lac, built a house and removed his family. About the same time Mr. Parker came and settled in the town. The settlement however progressed slowly until 1844 when Wm. Townsend and a number of other settlers came in and settled near Sang's tavern. In the year 1847 the town of Lamartine was organized being directly west of Fond du Lac and bounded on the north by Eldorado, south by Oakfield and west by Springvale. At the first town election Peter V. Sang was elected chairman of supervisors and D. Brinkerhof was clerk. The following gentlemen have since succeeded him:

Chairman

Clerks

Fayette S. Brown

Cyrus E. Stowe

Andrew Smith

Robert Palmer

Richard Crow

C. L. Alling

"The North branch of the Fond du Lac river runs through the northeast part of the town while the south branch, which is somewhat indebted to Lamartine for some of its head waters, cuts off an equal extent of the southeastern corner. Other portions of the town are watered by small brooks and springs, though as a whole it is not as well watered as many other towns.

"The timber land, while it is but a small portion, lies principally in the north part; the rest is composed of oak openings, with some small prairies. The soil consists mostly of whitish clay, mixed with black loam, and the lowlands are deep, rich alluvial soil, which produces an abundance of the first quality of grass, to the culture of which most parts are better adapted than to raising grain.

"The religious organizations are at the present time Methodists, Baptists, and Universalists, who, as there are no church edifices, hold their meetings in the first school houses, of which there are six. In 1853 there were 146 scholars taught in the several schools of this town.

"There is one store, one tavern, and one postoffice in town.

"The roads were generally very good. Dairying is carried on to some extent, and some flocks of sheep are kept.

"The estimated population at the present time is 700 to 800.

"The surplus of wheat in 1853 was estimated at 7,000 bushel. Oats 3,000 bushel, some pork and large quantities of beef."

Geographically interesting is the fact that part of the town lies on one of the hills that extend in lines from the Mississippi all the

way across the state of Wisconsin to Lake Michigan. In fact the western half of the town forms part of the divide between the Mississippi water shed and that of the St. Lawrence of which Lake Michigan is a part. The southwest corner of the town drains into the Rock river, and thence into the Mississippi. The rest of the town drains to the east. Rising in the marshes of Section 16, where the peat marsh is located and another smaller marsh in Section 32, Seven Mile Creek flows through the village south to the town line and then east where it becomes one of the principal sources of the east branch of the Fond du Lac river. Then it flows into Lake Winnebago, up the Fox and into Lake Michigan eventually. A small creek starting from a very small marsh in sections 26 and 23 pursues a northeasterly course till it empties into the west branch of the Fond du Lac river which flows through the northeast part of the town and drains into Lake Winnebago like the east branch.

On early maps of the territory of "Ouisconsin" of 1830, by John Farmer, the course of the Fond du Lac river appears very much confused. The west branch was called Martin's Creek and the eastern branch was Crocodile river.

Within the borders of Fond du Lac County are found many evidences of prehistoric occupation, signs always found along most of the favorable routes of primitive transportation. Lamartine township claims two such landmarks or Indian mounds. On the farm of E. C. Frank just above Seven Mile Creek is one in the form of a turtle. The other is on the farm of the Rausch Brothers. There are three distinct identical ridges in this group. It is thought that the Indians buried their dead in these mounds for neither the group on the Rausch farm for the one on the Frank farm have ever been opened. The Indians camped along the rivers. On the Rausch farm is considerable evidence that the Indians camped here year after year. Many arrowheads, stone axe heads, and human skeletons have been found here. The Indians also came back to this spot for two or three seasons after the Rausch family had settled on the farm. The same evidence of Indian camping ground along Seven Mile Creek on the old Frank farm, now owned by Frank Panzer, has been found. Many arrowheads and axeheads have been discovered here.

It can easily be assumed that the white man traversed this territory as early as 1819 when a trading post was established on the west branch of the river where Fond du Lac now stands, for the white traders would ascend the Fond du Lac river, with canoes laden with goods, and thence make a "portage" of about two miles to Rock river and then descend that stream to the Mississippi.

At the close of the Black Hawk war, the United States acquired Indian title to all lands west of Lake Michigan and immediately began a survey. By the end of 1833, a large amount of public land in what is now southern and eastern Wisconsin had been surveyed.

In 1834 Congress created two land districts. All land east of a north and south line drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois to the Wisconsin river was called the Green Bay land district with a land office at Green Bay. A public sale of all surveyed public lands lying therein took place at Green Bay in 1835, and lands not disposed of then were open thereafter for private entry at the land office at Green Bay.

Much of the land of our town was bought at this time from the general government at \$1.25 an acre by early settlers and by speculators. Foremost in taking up land in this town were Edward Eeson, Dr Elliot Brown, Joseph King, and E. W. Drury. These men belonged to the Fond du Lac land company and took out claims as early as 1837. A good acreage around the Seven Mile Creek on either side of the Military road was acquired as early as November 1838 by Joseph King. There was no actual settlement at that time. Peter V. Sang and John Parker bought the claims in 1840, but did little actual living there until 1842 when John Parker began residing on the Sang farm on the east bank of the Creek. Mr. Sang became a boarder in the Parker family. The next settlers were John Parker, Sr., J. M. Loomis and Samuel Bacon.

The first child born in the town was Martha Parker in February 1843. The first death was that of John Parker, Sr., in September, 1844. In January 1847, S. Westfall, aged 45, was frozen to death while crossing Lamartine to his home in Oakfield (then called Lime) with a yoke of oxen. The first marriage was Cyrus E. Stowe to Hannah M. Hooper, a stepdaughter of P. V. Sang. The first school was taught in the fall of 1847 by Russell Northrup, in a schoolhouse erected that year on Section 34. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Morgan L. Noble in 1844 in the house of P. V. Sang. The first postoffice was established in 1845 and P. V. Sang was first postmaster, a position he retained for 20 years. The first hotel was opened by Peter V. Sang as soon as he had made settlement. Mr. William Hughes opened the first store in 1846.

In May of 1843, Peter V. Sang wrote to one of the Fond du Lac papers as follows:

"Just look at it. It is but five years since Sang moved into this town, and was then the only landholder in it; in fact the only resident between Fond du Lac and Waupun, remaining such for nearly two years; and now there are not over eight sections of vacant land in the town not owned by actual settlers. We have in the vicinity of Sang's place, a tavern, blacksmith shop, weavers, wagon-maker, tailors and mechanics, postoffice, land agency, school house, and a number of other buildings. Arrangements have been made to open a dry-goods and grocery store during the coming summer. Nearly one third of the inhabitants of the town and its immediate vicinity have experienced religion, of different denominations, due to

the Revs. Card, Elwell, Eurgess, Elsberry and other preachers of the Gospel."

HIGHWAYS

The first highway or road Lamartine had was called the Military road and was built at government expense costing \$17,000, from Green Bay to Fort Howard, as the army post was then called, to Fort Winnebago, now Portage, and Fort Crawford, now Prairie Du Chien. The road was begun in 1833 and finished in 1835. It was constructed by United States troops under Captains Harney, Law, and Martin Scott. It was surveyed by James Doty and W. A. Center in 1833.

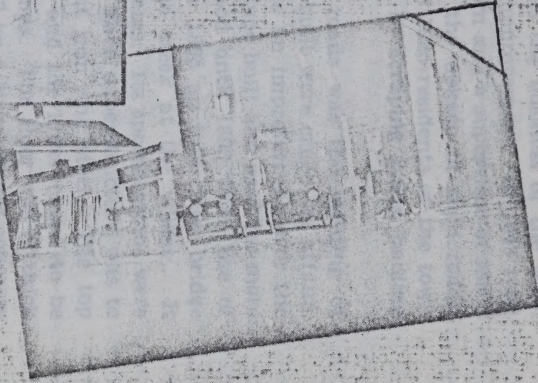
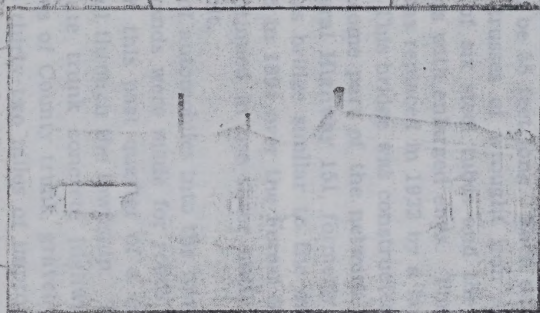
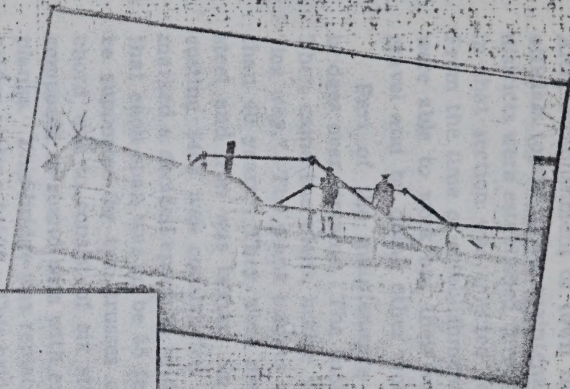
One of the first bridges built in the county was over Seven Mile Creek by the soldiers in 1836. The road was called the "log way."

The first road through this county was known as the "Military Road," though it seems to have had small claim to the name of road. The streams which were otherwise absolutely impassable, were covered with poles, laid upon fragile foundations, a little above low water mark (History 1854). The road was planked to Waupun in 1854. "The old Plank road," as Highway 23 was known then cut through the town of Lamartine on the north. It was built in 1853 from Sheboygan through Fond du Lac and was intended to have continued through Ripon and Ceresco to the Fox river, but for some reason the planks were laid only to the northwest corner of the town of Lamartine.

Road building was one of the first necessities of the pioneer settlers and these first made were simply makeshift. When the weather was bad, the roads became almost impassable. To secure firmer thoroughfares for the transportation of various things needed at the time the settlers decided to construct firmer roads by covering them with heavy planks. Soon such building became general and companies were chartered for the purpose.

Many of the early pioneers reached their chosen farms over narrow Indian trails and then had to cut across the prairie or through timber to their destination. Many early settlers, in order to reach trading points, cut their own roads, a hard, tedious task. In wet weather when the roads were often deep with mud and nearly impassable, trees were felled and logs laid side by side in the very bad places. One of these places was on the Forest Avenue road through the peat marsh near the Stratz farms, where a few years ago, old logs in a fine state of preservation were dug up when that road was rebuilt and improved.

Some of the first business of the early town government was the surveying and establishing of roads. The freeholders of lands along these paths or early roads would petition the town board to establish a town road. The town board would then make the survey and either grant or not grant the petition as the members saw fit.



After establishment of town roads it was the business of the town officials to see to the maintenance and improvement. In 1847 road districts were established through the town and a supervisor of roads in that section was selected to oversee the upkeep of such roads. From the time of establishment up until 1925 residents of the town were able to work out their road taxes by scraping roads, hauling gravel and by doing other work.

Part of the maintenance of such roads was the building of bridges over streams. The first bridges built were crude log affairs. Then came the plank bridge which were an improvement over the "log way." The plank bridges were the type built and used for more than 40 years. They were made of wood until 1895 when use of steel and iron was begun. In the year 1895 an iron truss bridge costing \$462 was constructed across the creek at the village.. It marked a decided epoch in bridging streams. Its specifications were that each span was to be 55 feet long. Each superstructure was to be supported by two trusses of wrought iron and steel. The top chord was to consist of six steel tubes and the lower chord to be composed of round bars with enlarged ends. The floor was of thick planks. This bridge was replaced in 1922 by a large ornate concrete bridge costing \$4500. This bridge was constructed when the Military road was paved to become part of the network of State Highways. This road is now Federal Highway 151, formerly called State Highway 31. An iron truss bridge similar to the one over Seven Mile Creek was constructed in 1894 over the Forest Street road near the Rausch farm and continued in use there until 1939 when a large concrete span was built.

With the advent of automobiles into the town some thirty years ago even greater demands were made for roads and their improvement so that through this past quarter of a century better roads have been developed all through the township. There are at present fourteen miles of State trunk concrete highways routed through the town; twenty miles of County trunk, graveled and black topped highways. There are thirty-two miles of improved township roads.

During the past ten years, there has been more and more of a demand to use these highly improved and expensive roads throughout the year. A very complete system of snow removal has been established. Traffic now is never at a standstill in the town of Lamartine.

PIONEER LIFE

Records of the olden time are interesting and instructive. By the light of the past, we follow in the footprints of the adventurous and enterprising pioneer. We see him, as it were, amid the labors and struggles to convert the wilderness into a fruitful field. We sit by his cabin fire, partake of his homely and cheerfully given fare, and listen to the accounts which he is pleased to give us of frontier

life, and of dangers, trials, hardships and sufferings of himself and others in their efforts to make for themselves homes in regions remote from civilization, inhabited only by wandering Indians and the beasts of forest and prairies.

Through these records we make our way to the present and see that from small beginnings have come mighty achievements in industry and complex results of daring enterprise creative energy, and untiring perseverance.

We see how Lamartine emerged from a land heavily timbered on the north, composed for the other part of oak openings and small prairies to a land of beautiful farms, and thriving villages where the 1,000 souls within its limits are busy with trade, and traffic. Our churches were built and a Christian ministry sustained us for our own good and piety; our children, rich and poor alike are given every advantage to a better education. Transportation brings every product of all climates and of various people within our reach. Light and power to do our heavy labors are available, and telephone, telegraph, radio and newspapers keep us in touch with far and near. All this we have attained in one hundred years.

Practically all the first settlers erected log cabins on their claim upon their arrival in Lamartine. The log cabins were replaced by frame houses as soon as the pioneers could cut the trees and take them to the sawmills of which there were many in Fond du Lac county.

Water for all purposes was obtained from the rivers until wells could be dug. Light for the cabins came through "small windows" of oiled paper. Angus Fife and Mrs. Fred Schingen, Sr., tell of the slut light used by pioneers, a light which was merely a dish of lard with a wick in it. People made their own candles for some thirty years or more. Soon after the Civil war the "coal oil lamp" made its appearance in Lamartine. Mrs. Jennie Monroe Brown told that her father brought the first lamp from the store at the village of Seven Mile Creek to his home just east of the village when she was a small girl.

All pioneers depended on wild game as part of their food. Wheat and buckwheat were ground in coffee mills the first years, or taken to Sheboygan by ox team, a tedious journey over bad roads, entailing days of travel.

Sugar was a luxury. White granulated sugar was kept to be used only for tea. The brown or crude sugar was used for all baking. Maple sugar also was used where it could be obtained from the maple trees.

Oxen were the principal means of transportation and power for many years. A man with a team of horses was considered "well-to-do." Andrew Smith and wife who came to Lamartine in 1848 drove overland from New York state with a team of horses and buggy. In Chicago he sold them at a good price, obtained

oxen, and finished the trip to Lamartine. Old records of F. S. Brown show that he sold a yoke of oxen for sixty-five dollars. Two of the first men to own a span of horses were "Jake" Schmidt at Woodhull and Angus Fife at Rogersville.

Dairy cattle were raised, roaming the woods. Often deer came to feed with the cows. Sheep and hogs were raised too, but had to be watched constantly because of depredations made on the flocks by bears. Farmers cut their grain with a cradle and the grass with a scythe. One of the first threshing machines was a two horse tread run by a Mr. Parsons. Wagons used to draw hay and grain were two-wheeled carts. The sleighs were just one long sled with two single runners, ten or 12 feet long.

Sang might easily be called "The Father of our town." Not only was he the first settler, but he was foremost in all the other developments of the township for years. He was also prominent in county activities. This man, Peter V. Sang, a big framed giant, jovial and benevolent, was born in Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, coming to Pennsylvania, U. S. A. in 1832. In 1834 he enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to Green Bay and assigned to Fort Winnebago where he served for eight years. In 1840 he came to Lamartine, buying land here. His log house erected at Seven Mile Creek was a haven for travelers, and for a time was the only one between Fond du Lac and Waupun. In the thirty-four years he resided in the town he held many responsible offices, which are as follows: Notary from the fall of 1845, Postmaster 20 years, Town Clerk 17 years, Chairman of town supervisors 3 years, Deputy U. S. Marshal (under President Pierce's administration); in May, 1854, he was commissioned by the City Council of Fond du Lac as traveling emigrant agent between this city and New York City, and acted as Government Land Agent for emigrants, during which time he paid into the United States Receiver's office over \$231,000. He was also justice of the peace for nine years and took the census of the town in 1870.

In the year 1851 Fond du Lac county celebrated in true western style the breaking of the ground for the first railroad. The Marshal of the day was none other than Peter V. Sang. After his retirement from active life here in our town he moved to the city of Fond du Lac and served as County Coroner.

Mrs. Hannah Hooper married Peter V. Sang in 1843 and came to live at Lamartine. An account in the newspapers at the time of her death tells that she bravely met the hardships and dangers of pioneer life, for Mr. Sang was often absent from home for long periods of time, while he was acting as government land agent. At times their home was surrounded by half a hundred wigwams of Winnebago Indians. Such was her humane treatment of those savages in feeding and caring for them, that they, in turn befriended her. On one occasion when Mr. Sang returned home he found as

many as 50 hams of venison that had been presented to Mrs. Sang for her kindness to the Indians. Mrs. Sang's thoughtfulness and charity are written in the past growth and development of Lamartine. She was familiar to all early settlers, taking many into her home upon their first arrival into the town.

Mr. Sang had an office, a small building, just east of his home which he used as his law office and postoffice. This building is still in existence as the home of Mrs. Esther Hughes. On the door was Mr. Sang's name; inside was a cupboard of small drawers with keyholes and on another side of the wall was an open cupboard with small square partitions. A few folks still remember it as it was in Mr. Sang's time. They passed the office on the way to the store and tell of the very official looking books which stood in the window.

After Mr. Sang, other settlers came to the village, the greatest number coming in 1846. Many were "Down East Yankees"; the others were immigrants from Old Countries of Europe; the greatest number of these being from Germany. However, there were several families from England, several from Scotland and from Ireland. By 1848 the town was well settled.

It was the good fortune of the writer to see a plat of Lamartine township, printed in 1859. The following is a list of landholders at that time with the exception of the names of owners of small farms of ten or fifteen acres or less where lack of space permitted the printing of only initials:

Section I—A. A. Raymon, J. Caunnaughty, Sweet and Moore, F. Brinnen, McKinney, J. Carns, Dr. W. Stringham, T. Caunnaughty.

Section II—J. Withel, A. A. Raymon, J. Caunnaughty, J. Everling, Sweet.

Section III—Moffat, Woodward.

Section IV—A. Holiday, T. Halliday, K. Wheeler, J. Turner, L. R., J. H., P. W. L., J. J., J. G. L., Reese and Holiday, C. Lyman, J. Scribner.

Section V—J. A., L. Kelley, F. R., M. Flint, D. Fuller, R. L. Edson, A. Lyman, W. Tuxberry, G. Mattson, A. D. Smith.

Section VI—D. C. Thompson, Geo. Walton, W. Anderson, J. A., Lyman, E. R. Warren, C. W. Pease.

Section VII—G. N. Pease, T. Walton, D. Gilman, A. Perry, J. G. Lyon.

Section VIII—A. Jameson, E. Bowden, R. Macomber, H. Jackson, Allen and Norton.

Section IX—N. H. Bennett, J. G. Russ, P. Leary, Fishback, S. C., D. C. T., L. P., C. P., J. S. Horner, M. Stratz, Britton.

Section X—Mitchel and Lewis, J. S. Horner, Porter and Son, J. P., E. B., S. Ranger, A. P., F. W.

Section XI—J. Smith, M. Smith, Jr., M. Smith, J. P. S. Ranger, Mitchel and Lewis, Front Feather, Harney, P. Minch, A. Minch, J. Urling, J. Shafer, J. Gross, J. P., U. H. S., J. B.

Section XII—P. McCabe, Ingraham, N. Snow, McKinney, N. Gardner, P. Wagoner.

Section XIII—F. Moore, H. F. Halpin, E. Vanderkule, J. Ewen, J. Harrington, J. and A. Johnson, and B. C.

Section XIV—A. S., C. E., W. L., T. R. S., E. B. B., E. R., J. R., W. Witherill, J. Jackson, J. Hall, W. Johnson, J. P., Wilcox, P. C., J. S., E. Moore, G. F. Northrup.

Section XV—L. H. Chaapel, D. C., J. H. C., Jas. Hersey, F. Johnson, E. W. Drury, A. Wright.

Section XVI—J. Clark Wells.

Section XVII—A. Jameson, J. Jones, Hart, A. Culter, Matteson.

Section XVIII—T. Scovil, G. Stearns, R. Read, F. Scoville, P. W. Laing, L. Pease, J. Jones.

Section XIX—J. Fife, P. W. Laing, H. Jones, J. Hendry, D. Clark, T. R. Smith, J. and D. Hendry, D. Walters, J. Rogers.

Section XX—D. Clark, D. Walters, J. Rogers, S. W. Smith, R. Palmer, J. Jackson, R. Dewey, G. Dill.

Section XXI—Dill, J. Thomas, W. Galland, J. Jackson, C. H. Dill, H. D. Warner.

Section XXII—C. H. Dill, D. Barden, W. S. Warner, S. Bigford, Wm. Witherill, N. Fancher, S. Jones.

Section XXIII—N. Fancher, W. Rasy, C. Jones, P. Conrad, H. S., W. B., J. W. W., L. R., A. Corkins, L. B. Martin, D. G. Crippen, L. M. Adams, L. M. Adams.

Section XXIV—M. Fancher, M. Northrup, Adams, Martin M. Carew, F. S. Brown, W. Foster, G. F. Sheppard, T. Clark, J. Linch, J. and A. Johnson.

Section XXV—Spafford, Dr. A. Corkins, T. Leemon, W. Hall, A. G. Ruggles, J. J. Johnson, B. Brand, E. W. Drury.

Section XXVI—E. P. Hall, J. H., C. B., R. Bacon, A. Smith, F. S. B., F. F., F. J., D. M., H. Brownell, A. G. Ruggles, L. B. Martin, C. Miller.

Section XXVII—A. Newman, J. H. Gray, F. Londre, O. Brown, W. Townsend, M. Lang, S. Blackburn, A. R., G. F., S. Scovil, A. C., J. P., R. B., J. M. L., J. L.

Section XXVIII—I. Thomas, G. Matteson, C. Matteson, A. Buckingham, J. Fisher.

Section XXIX—J. Rogers, T. R. Smith, J. Wedeman, E. Palmer, R. Dewey, R. Palmer.

Section XXX—E. Rogers, E. B. Rogers, R. Palmer, Wm. Stearns, T. R. Stearns.

Section XXXI—W. Stearns, Geo. Laing, L. Melvin, C. C. Brayton, S. Hillman.

Section XXXII—J. McIntire, S. Hillman, H. Merrill, R. Palmer, W. Tellet, H. Merrill, J. Ruff.

Section XXXIII—W. Townsend, G. W. Jackson, S. Fisher, W. D. Nash, H. S., H. Meekin.

Section XXXIV—J. Scott, A. P. Marshall, W. D. Marshall, L. Russell, P. DeVoe, P. V. Sang, Dr. E. Brown.

Section XXXV—C. E. W., C. E. Stowe, J. Hodge, Dr. Brown, L. S., E. Temple, J. M. Monroe, C. F. Johnson.

Section XXXVI—Dr. E. Brown, Johnson, J. Johnson, E. W. Drury.

This is the 1859 Business Directory of Lamartine printed on the same map.

A. A. Reed—Pastor of Lamartine Methodist Church

John R. Blackburn—Merchant

Wm. Townsend—Proprietor of the Eagle Hotel

John Loomis—Proprietor of the Lamartine House

Cyrus Stowe—Justice of the Peace

G. G. Pike—Cooper

Dr. E. Brown—Physician

Tho's. Leeman
O. Rogers
I. Smith
Geo. H. Hill—Builder

The first settlement was where the village now stands, but the land all along the Military road in the township was taken early, mostly by men who were at Fort Howard (Green Bay) and who bought shares through a joint stock association or land company known as the Fond du Lac company.

The first farm on the Military Road on the eastern side of the township was the Drury place, composed of some 400 acres, laid out in 1843 by Erastus W. Drury, a lawyer from Vermont, who became one of Fond du Lac county's first lawyers. This farm later owned by the Thomas and Kayes and is now owned by Better Farms, Inc. It was the scene of a house fire where a man (Henry Thomas) burned to death.

Dr. Elliot Brown early developed the farm (also owned now by Better Farms Inc.) where he intended to devote the rest of his life to agricultural pursuits and to stock raising. But because of demands made, he followed the medical profession, becoming Lamar-tine's first doctor. He called his farm, Vermont Farm.

On the Hale farm, where Mr. Lynn Briggs lives, the pine trees which stood in front of the house were once valued at \$500.00. This was in the early nineteen-hundreds when a survey was made for a contemplated electric railroad through the town. An earlier survey was made for a narrow gauge railway to Waupun in the 1870's, but it wasn't built.

Across the road where now is the Haberkorn farm, was the Conrad Miller farm. An interesting tale is told of the place and of the owner. In 1836 Conrad Miller landed in New York state from Prussia, enlisting a short time later in Co. D, Fifth Infantry of the United States Army, then stationed at Fort Winnebago (Portage) Wis. One day as the army was working along the Military road at that point, where the Miller farm was later to be, the Captain remarked, "If I were to take up land for a farm, it would be here." Mr. Miller remembered that and came back in 1851 and acquired the farm, which stayed in the possession of his family for nearly seventy years.

The home now standing was built in 1865. On the southeast corner of this farm stood, for quite a while, a little log house in an apple orchard. Here for a time lived different families. One was Wm. Scruby, justice of the peace. There is some evidence that this house may have been a school house, possibly District Number 2, as Mrs. Carrie Spence, daughter of Conrad Miller, told of a log school standing on that corner of the farm long ago.

One of the early business places built in the village was the "Old Eagle Hotel," which stood where Yager's feed mill now is. It was built as early as 1848 by Peter V. Sang. It had a large eagle

high on the front, which, when the building was torn down, was removed to the city of Waupun and there graces a feed elevator.

The Eagle Hotel was run by Sang, Wm. Townsend, and W. W. Clark until about 1875. One winter G. G. Pike rented it from Mr. Townsend and made \$600. In 1875 Oscar Bennett bought the building and converted it into a cheese factory. Part of the hotel was then used as a residence and the upper floor as lodge rooms for the Grange and the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Barden Bennett sent a cheese made at this factory to Philadelphia in 1876, the year the centennial was being held there. He received a bronze medal for his cheese, with fitting inscription and enclosed in an attractive case with a gold clasp.

After a few years the cheese factory was sold to John Quick who ran it. Charles Nash, Charles Galloway and Frank Palmer also owned it until 1902 or 1903 when a corporation of Johnson Creek, Jefferson County, ran it as a creamery. In 1905 the Highland Creamery of Oakfield took possession and finally about 1910 used the place only as a receiving plant, transferring to Oakfield the cream to be made into butter. The old building was finally torn down and a feed mill built in its stead.

The Lamartine House was built in 1857 by Charles Harris and was operated as a hotel until about 1900 when hotel business in small villages lessened considerably. Its owners were Charles Harris, John Loomis, Peter De Voe, Wm. Warner, Charles and Fred De Voe, Wm. Barnes, L. W. Russel, U. S. Allen, Albert Pobanz, Emil Pobanz, and Walter Pobanz. It was the postoffice at Lamartine when Mr. U. S. Allen owned it. For some years he also ran a grocery store there.

The farmers and other men used to gather at the hotel on winter days to visit. One day in the time when Mr. De Voe was hotelkeeper, a man, who was recovering from smallpox, made a call at the hotel and exposed all the occupants there. The epidemic which followed was severe, disfiguring some by its ravages.

Both hotels were used for early town meetings, there being lively competition between them for the honor. On election days the hotel yards were filled with oxen or teams of horses and the men gathered in groups here and there to discuss politics. Sometime during the day there would be entertainment in the way of wrestling, foot races, and feats of skill, and sometimes even music was enjoyed when the fiddles and fifes were brought out. The polls closed at sundown and then the men wended their way homeward, tired from their day at the polls.

The hotels were centers, too, for the social life of the community. Many a dance was held in the small ballroom on the second floor of the Lamartine House. Sid Monroe was a fiddler who often played and called off square dances there. Another was "Bob Hall," Ford du Lac's veteran fiddler. Other town musicians were George

1873. **HARVEST BALL.**
—AT THE—
LAMARTINE HOUSE.
Thursday Evening, September 4, 1873.
Yourself and Lady are Respectfully Invited.
MANAGERS: HIRAN JOHNSON, ED KINO, DAVID HENDRY.
TICKETS \$2.00, INCLUDING SUPPER.
P. DUFFIE, Proprietor.

COLLETON PARTY.



1857.

W. D. MARSHALL, Proprietor.
At the Eagle Hotel, Lamartine.
On Wednesday Evening, March 4.

LOCALITY AND DISTANCE.

7 M. A. 10 M. A. 12 M. A. 1 P. M. A. 2 P. M. A. 3 P. M. A. 4 P. M. A. 5 P. M. A. 6 P. M. A. 7 P. M. A. 8 P. M. A. 9 P. M. A. 10 P. M. A. 11 P. M. A. 12 M. A.

FEELER MANAGER.

MID 87 BOSTON.

TICKETS.

COLLETON PARTY.

Lamartine House.

On Thursday Eve'g, Dec. 9, 1858.

J. M. LOCKER, Proprietor.

Your Company, with Lady, is Respectfully Solicited.

MANAGERS.

LOUIS BAKER, F. P. DUFFIE, W. M. FINE, E. G. GAY.

FEELER MANAGER.

PETER LABOUE, W. M. TOWSEND.

Managers to be elected at the time of the party.



1857.

At the New Lamartine House,

On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 31, (New Year's Eve).

WARREN & STOW, Proprietors.

Yours Company with Lady is respectfully solicited.

MANAGERS.

H. R. PINE, J. C. GERRIT, J. H. PUTNAM.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

ARTHUR ARTHUR, H. P. TALLMAGE, C. N. SWELL.

WINE & CIGARETTE WARD.

THOMAS BLOO.

COLLETON PARTY.

At the New Lamartine House.

On Tuesday Evening, July 24, '55.

Yours Company with Lady is respectfully solicited.

MANAGERS.

H. P. TALLMAGE, J. C. GERRIT, J. H. PUTNAM.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

ARTHUR ARTHUR, H. P. TALLMAGE, C. N. SWELL.

WINE & CIGARETTE WARD.

THOMAS BLOO.

Ferris, Perry Rogers, Angus Fife, and Ott Monroe. They all played for parties there as well as those held elsewhere.

Mr. De Voe had a butcher shop and meat market near the Lamartine House. It is now a granary on the farm of E. Dorn. The two Pike Bros. had cooper shops where they made wooden buckets, pails and coffins when in demand. One of these cooper shops was located where the "Sanitarium" now stands.

The present store at the village was built in 1846 by Wm. Hughes on land owned by P. V. Sang. Its management has been taken over by the following persons: Mr. John Blackburn, who built on the living quarters about the time of the Civil War, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Allie Pratt, Mr. H. Parmelee, Horace Pike, G. H. Ferris, S. E. McCumber in partnership with Fred Smith, then Mr. McCumber alone, Mr. Fank Schaefer and now his son Norbert Schaefer. Until a few years ago dry goods and boots and groceries have been the chief merchandise sold at this store.

An amusing anecdote is told that the Ferris girls, Nellie and Lucia, when they lived at the store, took a spool of Clark's Mile end thread one day and unwound it as they walked to their friends, the Gray girls' home, which they knew to be just one mile from the store. Their intent was plain.

Sometimes on a summer evening the villagers would hear the voices of Mr. Geo. Ferris, the storekeeper, Addie Stowe and Rod Redfield as they sat on the steps at the store singing negro spirituals.

Another grocery store was built in 1877 by Alexander Wisnom on the corner now occupied by the Edw. Schaefer family. The property was sold four years later, and John Quick moved the building just across the road to convert it into a dwelling house. It is still part of that house. Mrs. Frank Palmer now lives in it.

The blacksmithy was built in 1848 or 1849 by a Mr. Thomas Parkins. He was followed as smithy by a Mr. Blackburn, Mr. John Sang, Mr. John Kraemer, Mr. Woolcott, Mr. John McMahon, Mr. E. Teske and Mr. A. Struck. Many were the teams of oxen shod there in the early days as the farmers for miles around drove to the village to have their teams shod. Later the farmers' horses were shod there and nowadays general blacksmithing is practiced.

The first shoe shop was a small one which stood where the Woman's Club hall stands. It was in business as early as the Civil War period. The first shoemaker was Peter Damn. Mr. John Knickrum followed him. These shoemakers made boots to order, taking the foot measurements of the patron and making the boots. Besides this they repaired shoes as well. Later a Mr. John Schlyer had a shoe shop in the house now owned by Mrs. Ratz.

The Orchard Brothers, Tom and Simon, came from England in 1869. In 1875 they built a wagon shop where D. W. Merrills present home is. Here they made wagons and buggies. Mr. Merrill bought the first carriage built by the Orchards

Lamartine's hospital or sanitarium was built in 1902 by Dr. Roy at the village. Six years later it burned to the ground, but immediately Dr. Roy built a larger hospital, which was a popular resort for sick people for the next ten years. Three doctors succeeded Dr. Roy. They were Doctors Monk, Tupper and Voorhus. Our doctors and hospital are now of the past. The building has recently been converted into an apartment house.

The Merrill farm, west of the village, was settled by Mr. Harvey Merrill, the father of Dwight, Calvin and Harvey Merrill. Mr. Merrill introduced hops, and raised this new crop for several years on his farm.

Just north of his farm were the farms of Enoch and Robert Palmer who came to Lamartine in 1848. They settled a large tract of land, then went to California in 1850 and engaged in mining there for two years. Returning to Lamartine they again took up the development of their farms. These two men were among the "Forty-Niners," so called because of the gold rush to California in '49. Juba and Emerson Rogers went to California too, after making a settlement at Rogersville.

Near the farms of the Palmers several English families settled. Two families to the north were the Joseph Jackson and the Mr. Galland families in section 20.

To the southeast was the Samuel Blackburn family who settled on the farm now owned by Harold Oelke. West of the Merrill farm was the McIntyre farm. These people came to Lamartine in 1854 from Ireland. Herman Leu lives on this farm now.

The Forest avenue or Forest street road, as it was then called, was settled entirely by German immigrants. First of these were the John Wagners, Peter and Adam Mensch, John Russ, Louis Hibach, the Everlings, John Uerlings, Joseph Schaefer, Martin Stratz, and Jacob Schmidt. Several of these people stayed at the home of Peter Sang until they could locate and build a place to live. At one time new immigrants, making a household of some thirty people, stayed at the Joseph Schaefer home, where Fred Schingen, Sr., now lives.

The adjoining corner of sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 along the Forest St. road were so thickly settled as to make almost a small village. Many of these early homes in this section were log houses. Still standing on the Nick and Anton Rausch farm is the log house built by their father when he settled there. Not having oxen or horses to draw the logs Mr. Rausch carried them on his back to build his house. John Uerling built a dance hall in 1869. Many gathered here for the old German waltzes, schottisches and polkas. A couple of the Yankees (Nor Hall and Lloyd Allen) came over and taught the square dance. Other musicians playing there were Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Buch, Mr. Bohman, and Mr. Rhodes. The first three played the fiddle and Mr. Rhodes played the clarinet.

Part of the log house lived in by the Uerlings is incorporated into the house recently sold by Wm. Uerling to H. Peters. It is boarded over and plastered.

Shortly after the Civil War two men came from Germany. It is thought their names were Bohnstein and Guggenheim. They built a sugar beet factory on the northeast corner of section 14. They induced the farmers thereabouts to raise sugar beets but the plan was not successful so after a year or two these two men pulled stakes and left for California where it is reported they became multi-millionaires in the sugar refinery business.

Just north of this part of Lamartine on the "old Plank road," Doc Williams, a Welshman from New York State, had quite an establishment. Besides his large square residence, now owned by Robt. Fisher, he had a stave factory, cooper shop, store and sawmill. In his cooper shop he made broom handles, stone boats and barrels for flour mills. He sawed lumber for these in his sawmill from the basswood and red oak which was plentiful in this part of the township. People living in this section cut their timber and took it there to have it sawed. The rafters for St. John's church at Woodhull were sawed there. The mill was kept busy, often running half the summer. And besides the business man that he was Dr. Williams was also resident physician and a "Good doctor he was too," the folks around there thought.

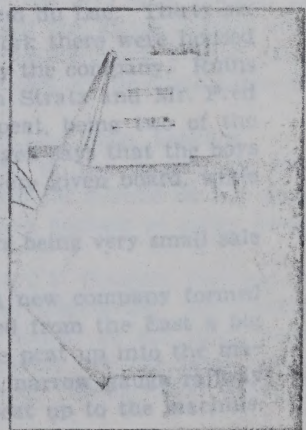
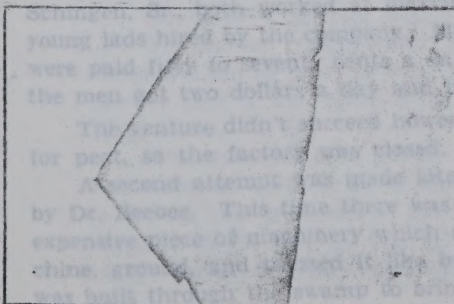
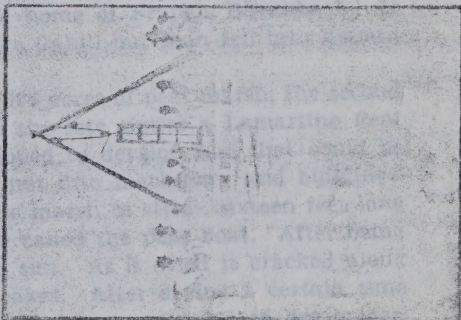
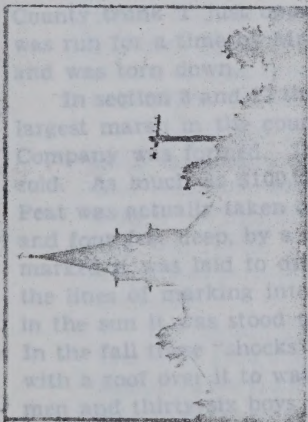
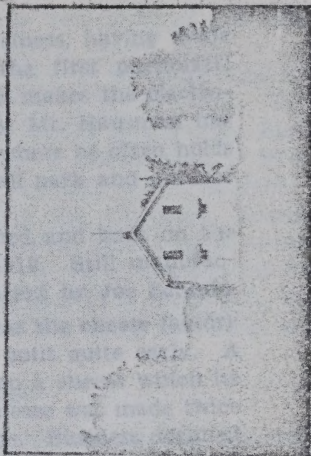
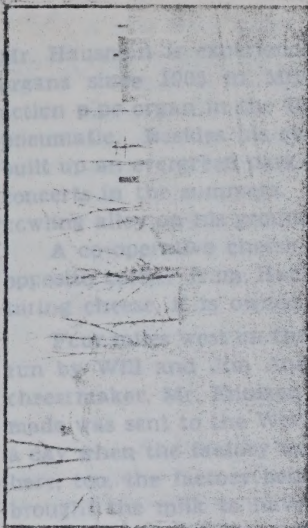
The postoffice was at first in Dr. Williams store. Until the railroad went through mail was brought on the stage that ran between Ripon and Fond du Lac.

Later the postoffice was called Woodhull after John Woodhull, who for nearly twenty years was Deputy postmaster of Fond du Lac.

Now Woodhull is that vicinity where stands St. John's church, Hausman's store, and the cheese factory and is popularly known as the "biggest little city in the world." It was just west of the present store where John and Louis Stratz started a cheese and butter factory. They built the factory in the 1880's on the southwest corner just west of the big red brick house which now is Hausman's grocery store. In this same large building was a dance hall, a store and living apartment. It was also the postoffice. Joe Stratz met the train at the flagstop and brought the mail pouch to the postoffice at Woodhull. In 1905 when the rural route was established the postoffice was eliminated.

The Stratz Brothers sold the place to Jake Fisher, who sold it to Frank O'Connor. The last owner, Otto Hausman, had it only a short time when in February 1922 it was burned to the ground. He then converted the red brick house into a store and afterward built a dance hall just south of this.

At Woodhull, Mr. Otto Hausman, established his pipe organ factory, in 1918, where he still carries on the work of building pipe organs, selling those he builds throughout the United States.



Mr. Hausman is experienced in this line of business, having made organs since 1905 in Milwaukee. He made the first pneumatic action pipe organ in the United States, and now makes the electro-pneumatic. Besides his store and organ factory, Mr. Hausman has built up an evergreen park around his buildings, where he often holds concerts in the summers. He also has a baseball park and outdoor bowling alley on his grounds.

A co-operative cheese factory was established and built on the opposite corner from Hausman's store about 1918. Still manufacturing cheese, it is owned and operated at present by Joe Schmid.

Four miles west on the County trunk KK was the cheese factory run by Will and Jim Anderson. It, too, was built quite early. A cheesemaker, Mr. Ennison, received a prize when a cheese which he made was sent to the World's Fair in Paris. Cheese was made twice a day when the factory was running at its prime. Business declined here, too, the factory being used as a weigh station where farmers brought the milk to have it picked up and taken elsewhere. Now a part of it is used as a residence.

Another small cheese factory in use for several years was on County trunk T just opposite the home of Francis Birschbach. It was run for a time by Mr. Maurice Cahill but soon fell into discard and was torn down.

In section 8 and 17 there are 496 acres of peat marsh, the second largest marsh in the county. In the late sixties a Lamartine Peat Company was formed. It was hoped to develop fuel that could be sold. As much as \$100,000 was put into machinery and buildings. Peat was actually taken out of the marsh in strips, sixteen feet long and four feet deep, by a machine called the peat boat. After being marked it was laid to dry in the sun. As it dried it cracked along the lines of marking into large cakes. After drying a certain time in the sun it was stood together like shocks of grain to dry longer. In the fall these "shocks" of dried peat were piled on a big platform with a roof over it to wait to be hauled to Fond du Lac. Thirty-six men and thirty-six boys who were hired to work there were housed and boarded in a large boarding house built by the company. Ruins of the foundation are still visible. Mr. John Stratz and Mr. Fred Schingen, Sr., both worked at marking the peat, being two of the young lads hired by the company. Mr. Schingen says that the boys were paid fifty to seventy cents a day and were given board, while the men got two dollars a day and board.

The venture didn't succeed however, there being very small sale for peat, so the factory was closed.

A second attempt was made later and a new company formed by Dr. Beebee. This time there was imported from the East a big expensive piece of machinery which drew the peat up into the machine, ground, and pressed it like brick. A narrow gauge railway was built through the swamp to bring the peat up to the machine.

A new dryer was built. About fifteen men were hired at this time. This venture too failed.

Over in the northeast corner of the town on the ridge road are some of the best and most productive farms of the township. This corner of the town was for the most part settled by the Irish. Early settlers of that section were J. Connaughty, T. Connaughty, F. Brinnen, J. Carns, Dr. W. Stringham, A. A. Raymon, and P. McCabe.

Shortly more people came including the Conoboys, Coynes, Quinlans, Sizars, and others. Mr. M. Conoboy built a hotel, saloon and dance hall on the corner where the French road intersects the Ridge Road. This long house, no longer used as a dance hall, was remodeled recently as a home, the dance hall being converted into rooms.

ROGERSVILLE

Rogersville is situated in the western part of the township. Among the oldest settlers there are Thadius, Albin, and Stephen Smith; Elisha, Emmerson, and Juba Rogers.

The William Webb family lived where the Ballwanz family now lives. Mrs. Webb was greatly afflicted, having lost her eyesight when William and Edwin were little boys. She never saw her youngest son Enoch. Although blind, she did her housework and sewing for her family. The sons William and Enoch became doctors and Edwin an attorney-at-law.

The James Fife and David Hendry families came from Scotland, reaching Rogersville in June 1846. They purchased land, at that time just wilderness—from the government for \$1.25 per acre. Only a few months after their arrival the wife of David Hendry died and was buried on the Hendry farm. The following winter a son Adam was born to the Fifes. He was the first white boy born in the township.

The James Hendry family came in 1849, the George Stearns family in 1850 and P. W. Laing in 1857. In 1872 A. A. Ramsey and family came from Clyman and purchased the Elisha Rogers home, later known as the A. L. Williams "Wayside Stock Farm." D. L. Ramsey came a few months later and settled on the Clark farm, now the Garb home.

Other early settlers were the Jones and Clark families.

The name "Rogersville" was given to the locality by Chas. Rogers when he used to write local items for a Fond du Lac paper. Before that it was called Smith's Corners because so many Smiths lived there.

The store was built in 1893 by Edward P. Seaman, who was also instrumental in securing a postoffice for Rogersville. Mr. Seaman, a young and enthusiastic man, put a wagon on the road, buying eggs from the farmers and selling groceries. At the same time he made butter for the Rogersville creamery. Ernie Pierce drove the

wagon for him. Later Mr. Pierce's brother-in-law Mr. Johnson bought the store from Mr. Seaman. Mr. Carl Johnson was storekeeper, succeeded later by Henry Christenson who sold the store to Maurice Cahill. After twenty years it burned and was rebuilt and since has been owned by Wm. Ford, Wm. Kuhn, Wm. Averbeck and L. A. Garb.

The first cheese factory was built by Rogers and Galland. A larger and more modern one was built in 1921 and run by a co-operative company.

The blacksmith shop and feed mill were built in 1882 by Tedford, and Christenson. The blacksmith is run now by Chas. Jacobitz and the grist mill by L. A. Garb.

LAMARTINE'S WAR RECORD

No county in Wisconsin had a more honorable or noble Civil War record than Fond du Lac. And no township in Fond du Lac county could have had a more honorable or noble Civil War record than that of our town, Lamartine.

Following is our record for the Civil War:

James B. Abbs, Co. A, 18th Inf.
Joseph W. Alcorn, Co. A, 18th Inf.
Almon W. Annis, Co. E, 51st Inf.
William Bowden, Co. A, 18th Inf.
William R. Bartlett Co. G, 36th Inf. Died from wounds June 2, 1864.
Gec. H. Brown, Co. E, 32nd Inf. Died May 15, 1864. Disease.
Norris Brown, Co. F, 21st Inf.
George A. Buxton, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
Willard A. Buxton, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
Daniel Bailey, Co. A, 18th Inf.
Jay H. Bigford, Co. F, 21st Inf.
Wm. Burggraft, Co. E, 3rd Inf.
Levi Close, Co. D, 3rd Inf. Died Jan. 25, 1862. Disease.
Job Clark, Co. D, 3rd Inf.
Wm. H. Clark, Co. D, 3rd Inf.
Lieut. Geo. F. Clark, Co. B, 4th Cav.
Elmer A. Culver, Co. H, 5th Inf.
James Curran, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
Benjamin Calder (negro) Co. F, 29th Inf.
Richard Close, Co. D, 3rd Inf.
Jeremiah Close, Co. D, 3rd Inf.
Andrew J. Cronk, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
Charles J. Churchill, Co. B, 32nd Inf. Died from disease May 19, 1865.
Henry Doubleday, Co. A, 18th Inf.
Rueben S. Dewey, Co. F, 16th Inf.
Charles De Long, Co. K, 1st Inf.
Rensselaer Davis, Co. H, 32nd Inf. Killed in action August 26, 1864.
Horatio Elliott, Co. D, 1st Cav.
Jacob Eudimiller, Co. H, 21st Inf.
Rensselaer L. Edson, Co. K, 14th Inf. Died of wounds October 11, 1862.

George Foster, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 David Fuller, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Jay H. Fancher (Corp.), Co. H, 32nd Inf. Died from disease
 January 26, 1863.
 John Farrall, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 Elias A. Hale, Co. F, 21st Inf.
 Geo. H. Hill, Co. H, 32nd Inf. Drowned March 27, 1864.
 Frederick Henrich, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 Jeremiah Harrington, Co. H, 14th Inf.
 Dana Hutchins, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 Joseph Hartinger, Co. H, 5th Inf.
 Leander Hibbard, Co. H, 38th Inf.
 John Hubbard, Co. I, 30th Inf.
 Christian Hornung, Co. H, 5th Inf.
 Norman Hodge, Co. E, 1st Cav.
 John B. Harris, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 George C. Holdridge, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Walcott Hyde, Co. K, 1st Inf.
 John S. Jamison, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 Moses Kennedy, Co. D, 1st Cav.
 Lucas Kendall, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 William Lee, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Wm. Lumby, Co. K, 32nd Inf.
 William Lemar, Co. F, 38th Inf.
 Edward McGee (Corp.), Co. D, 6th Inf.
 Sclomon Merrill, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 William G. Marshall, Co. H, 21st Inf.
 Maj. James P. Millard, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 Joseph McCain, Co. F, 16th Inf. Trans. from Co. H, 32nd Inf.)
 Edgar H. Monroe, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Corp. Sidney H. Monroe, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 James H. McFetrich, Co. A, 2nd Cav. Died Sept. 5, 1862.
 Daniel McFetrich, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 John McFetrich, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Cyrene K. Matteson, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 John H. Osborn, Co. I, 5th Inf.
 Asa C. Ottarson, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 Orman O. Otterman, Co. A, 3rd Inf.
 Warren Ottarson, Co. A, 3rd Inf.
 James D. O'Shea, Co. B, 14th Inf.
 Roger A. Pierce, Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Stillman Pike, Co. F, 16th Inf.
 Loren Pasco, Co. F, 21st Inf.
 Selim Pasko, Co. H, 32nd Inf. Died from disease Feb. 24, 1864.
 Josiah Prosser, Co. I, 1st Inf.
 Rodney Redfield, Co. A, 14th Inf.
 Corp. Andrew J. Ross, Co. B, 4th Cav.
 Elwin Rasey, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 Luther Sisco, Co. I, 38th Inf.
 Uriah H. Stringham, Co. K, 35th Inf.
 Jason Smith, Co. B, 32nd Inf. Killed in action Feb. 3, 1865.
 Henry M. Scofield, Co. B, 32nd Inf.
 Albert L. Streeter, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 Leonard O. Shaw, Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Elias D. Sherman, Co. G, 14th Inf.
 Emerson D. Spafford, Co. A, 14th Inf.
 George F. Stowe, Co. A, 14th Inf.
 Luther O. Schorner, Co. H, 5th Inf.

Luther O. Schenker, Co. H, 5th Inf.
 George F. Stone, Co. A, 14th Inf.
 Emerson D. Spafford, Co. A, 14th Inf.
 Elias D. Sherman, Co. G, 14th Inf.
 Leonard O. Shaw, Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Albert L. Sweeney, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 Henry M. Scofield, Co. B, 32nd Inf.
 Jason Smith, Co. B, 32nd Inf. Killed in action Feb. 3, 1863.
 Urish H. Stronham, Co. K, 35th Inf.
 Luther Stone, Co. I, 35th Inf.
 Edwin Stacy, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 Corp. Andrew J. Rogers, Co. B, 4th Cav.
 Rodney Redfield, Co. A, 14th Inf.
 Josiah Broome, Co. I, 1st Inf.
 Edwin Pasco, Co. H, 32nd Inf. Died from disease Feb. 24, 1864.
 Loren Pasco, Co. F, 21st Inf.
 Sullivan Pike, Co. F, 18th Inf.
 Peter A. Pierce, Co. K, 14th Inf.
 James D. O'Shea, Co. B, 14th Inf.
 Warren O'Leary, Co. A, 3rd Inf.
 Orman O. O'Connell, Co. A, 3rd Inf.
 Asa C. O'Connell, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 John H. O'Brien, Co. I, 5th Inf.
 Cyrus H. Matteson, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 John McFetrick, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Daniel McFetrick, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 George Schurz H. Monroe, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 John H. McFetrick, Co. A, 2nd Cav. Died Sept. 8, 1863.
 Joseph McCain, Co. F, 18th Inf. Transferred from Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 Mal. James P. Millard, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 William G. Marshall, Co. H, 21st Inf.
 Solomon Merrill, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 Edward McGee (Corp.), Co. D, 6th Inf.
 William Linnar, Co. F, 35th Inf.
 Wm. Lumbard, Co. K, 32nd Inf.
 William Lee, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Lucas Kennedy, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 John E. Jamison, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 Walcott Hyde, Co. K, 1st Inf.
 George C. Healdridge, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 John B. Harris, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Norman Hodge, Co. E, 1st Cav.
 Christian Hornung, Co. H, 5th Inf.
 John Hubbard, Co. I, 35th Inf.
 Leander Hubbard, Co. H, 35th Inf.
 Joseph Hartinger, Co. H, 5th Inf.
 Isaac Hutchins, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 Jeremiah Huntington, Co. H, 14th Inf.
 Frederick Hennrich, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 Geo. H. Hill, Co. H, 32nd Inf. Died March 21, 1864.
 Elias A. Hale, Co. F, 21st Inf.
 John Farwell, Co. A, 18th Inf.
 January 26, 1863.
 Jay H. Fancher (Corp.), Co. H, 32nd Inf. Died from disease.

Jacob Snyder, Co. D, 3rd Inf.
 Stephen Subra, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Wm. H. Stringham, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Ira H. Smith, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 George A. Stearns, Co. G, 1st Inf.
 Ludwig Selig, Co. (unknown), 45th Inf.
 Johnathan L. Temple, Co. D, 3rd Inf. Killed in action Sept.
 17, 1862.

David H. Thompson, Co. A, 2nd Cav.
 Albert Tuttle, Co. I, 38th Inf.
 Wm. Tompkins, Co. H, 5th Inf.
 Franz Uerling, Co. E, 26th Inf.
 John Walters, Co. H, 32nd Inf. Died from disease Jan. 12, 1863.
 Chauncey Wedeman, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 Wm. Wedeman, Co. H, 32nd Inf.
 Jacob Wedeman, Co. A, 24th Inf. Killed in action May 22, 1863.
 Wm. A. Wright, Co. D, 16th Inf.
 Charles Weeks, Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Charles E. Woodridge, Co. H, 5th Inf.
 Stephen Woodward, Co. F, 21st Inf.
 George R. Weston (Sergt.), Co. G, 1st Cav.
 Jacob L. Ward, Co. E, 51st Inf.
 Jeremiah Welsh, Co. A, 3rd Inf.
 William A. Young, Co. D, 3rd Inf.

The companies for the following are unknown:

Thomas Waters	Charley Pease
Joseph Hyde	C. N. Pasco
Philemen Welch	Michael Merrill
Henry Osborn	Nelson Camins
Charles Collins	Lewis Everling
Francis Laundre	Peter Everling
Harrison Clark	Lawrence Kelch
Richard Horton	David Golchin
William Zelkey	Charles Lee
E. D. Scofield	John Uerling
A. M. Scofield	Chancey Recel
Worden Brown	Washington Ellis

David Jamison

The following two men came shortly after the Civil War to live in Lamartine:

Captain John Frank, 1st Reg., Co. G, New York.
 Rueben Harmer, 140th Reg., Co. D.

A Mr. Temple of Lamartine, eager to get into the service of his country as soon as possible, went to the front and enlisted, being assigned to Co. D of the 3rd Regiment. The next day he was fatally shot in battle.

Mr. Charles De Long was one of the first to enlist from our township, enlisting August 3, 1861 and not coming home until the war was over in 1865. He fought under T. H. Green and Col. J. C. Starkweather in the first Regiment of Wisconsin volunteers. After an injury and his honorable discharge he re-enlisted. Among the many battles he was in were the "Siege of Atlanta," and the "March to the Sea." After being captured near Sheron, S. C., he escaped amidst a volley of rifle balls.

Mr. George H. Hill went to war in 1861 also, but did not return, presumably being killed in action, though his family never had definite knowledge of his death. It was known that he was a very accomplished sailor and swimmer and at the time of 1864 rumors had it that he was drowned in an attempt to save a couple of companions that had accidentally fallen overboard into icy waters.

Roswell Bacon, son-in-law of Dr. Elliot Brown, was killed by the last shot fired in the battle of Mobile, Alabama.

Jacob Wedeman, the father of Chauncey and Wm. Wedeman, was killed in the battle of Vicksburg in the first movement May, 1863.

David Jamison died in Libby prison. In the cemetery at Rogersville there is a monument to his memory. There are also monuments to the memories of John Walters and Jason Smith both of whom died in the South.

SPANISH WAR

Two Spanish war veterans from our town are the late Wm. Laing and F. L. Pike. Mr. Pike saw a year's service in the Philippines before going to China where his regiment planted the first American flag on the walls of Peking after capturing the city.

WORLD WAR

Lamartine soldiers of the World War are:

Henry Bedesson	Arthur J. Pfeiffer
Oscar Garb	Leo J. Pitz
Fred Gratten	Fred Pucker
Joseph Gratten	Wynn Schraven
Louis Hageman	Elmer W. Smith
Horace Hall	Frank Smith
Albert Hohensee	Celo Snyder
Howard Jones	Louis Stollfuss
Otto Krecklow	Otto Stratz
Hilary Landreman	Lyle Towne
Frank Mensch	Ernest Hintz
John Merrill	Claud H. Webster
Alvin D. Palmer	John Francis Yager

Mr. S. E. McCumber was Chairman of the Council of Defense during the Liberty Loan drive.

TOWN GOVERNMENT

"Fayette Brown was one of the early pioneers of Lamartine, a politician of great activity and few elections passed without his name on a ballot. He and Peter Sang used to have lively tussels especially for town offices. Both were generally on the political war-path and stirred up a lively time. Pete Sang used to say that Fay Brown always wanted office and wanted it the darndest worst kind." (From the Business History of Fond du Lac by E. T. Glaze.)

Our town government was organized in the year of 1847, preparatory to making our territory a State of the Union. The first

town meeting was held at the home of P. V. Sang for the purpose of levying a tax to defray expenses for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of transacting other business. Cyrus Stowe called the meeting to order. It was voted to pay town officers \$1.00 a day for their services. \$75.00 was voted to defray expenses of the town and to pay the indebtedness to the town of Fond du Lac. Other matters were petitions of freeholders for schools and petitions for the establishment of roads. Although the "History of 1854" names P. V. Sang as first town chairman, he was according to all township records, in reality the second as A. C. Everest was chairman in 1847.

The year of 1848 the second annual meeting was held at the house of Lyman Eldred, Esq. At this election P. V. Sang was elected chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors; the other two Supervisors were Peter Conrad and Jerry W. Close. Cyrus E. Stowe was Town Clerk; L. M. Loomies was Justice of the Peace; A. C. Everest and Elliot Brown were Assessors; J. M. Fancher, Alfred Davis and Caleb Warren were Highway Commissioners; Dorastus Thompson, Daniel Clark, C. E. Stowe were School Commissioners; Benjamin Bacon was Treasurer; Rion Bacon, J. A. Hersey, A. E. Bates were Constables; Wm. Jones was Collector of Taxes; Quincy Hall was Sealer of Weights and Measures; William Nast, J. W. Close, Otis Hall, were Fence Viewers.

The laws passed that year were:

One day's work on highway tax shall be required to every forty acre lot owner in the Town of Seven Mile Creek.

Cattle and hogs may be allowed to run at large.

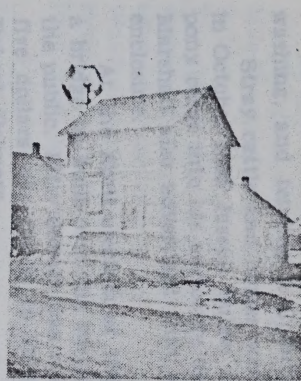
The Town is to raise \$100 in taxes.

Notices were posted to qualified voters for a special election to be held April 28, 1848 for the election of five State officers; Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and an Attorney General; one members to be elected to Congress and one to the State Legislature.

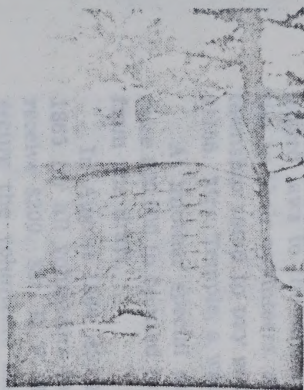
An entry of town proceedings in October, 1848 mentions for the first time this town as being the Town of Lamartine. Other entries were the first license to sell spiritous and strong liquors, and a record of the first mortgage to the sum of \$45. The security given was one bay mare and "one Chestnut sorrell, crestfallen in the neck and about seven years old."

Each year politics seemed to interest the voters, many more men appearing as candidates for offices. In November 1850, two Lamartine men ran for County office. They were Fayette S. Brown for Clerk of Court and Peter V. Sang as County Treasurer. They won the election and F. S. Brown became second Clerk of Court of Fond du Lac County and P. V. Sang the sixth Country Treasurer.

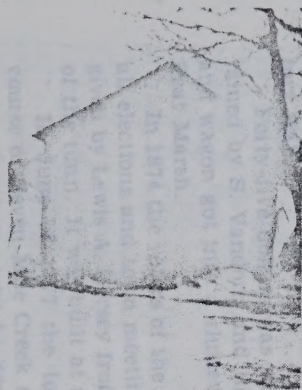
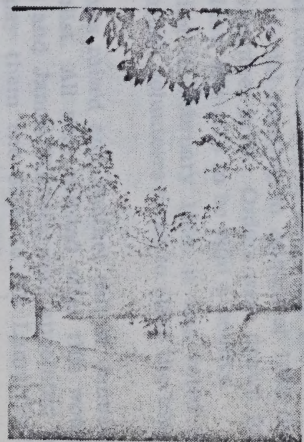
The first suit for damages was brought against the town in 1851 by Peter De Voe and Joshua Gates for alleged damages because



Runnells Lumber Mill



Fife Memorial



P. V. Samp's Office



of the laying of a highway through their lands. They were reimbursed \$60 by the town board.

In 1855 John Blackburn was reimbursed for keeping, boarding, washing, and tending a County pauper.

Stray cattle and horses were recorded in township records and in October 1855 Joseph Bulger advertised that a small, stray Indian pony came into his enclosure near the Rosendale plank road. John Marshall also advertised that a yoke of oxen had come into his enclosure.

At the April election of 1860, twelve petitioners requested that a bridge be built over the so-called West Branch for the benefit of the public. Fifty dollars was raised to build this bridge and twenty-five dollars was raised to build a road across the marsh east of Robert Palmers.

The notices for elections in 1860 were posted at the Eagle Hotel, Blackburn's Store, and the Junction House (Dr. Williams) on the Plank Road.

Because the State Legislature, at the time of the Civil war, passed laws to the effect that towns, villages, and cities pay bounties to their volunteers, at a special meeting in August of 1862 the township voted to pay each volunteer \$100. Orders were drawn for \$1155. Mrs. Temple, a war widow was also to be paid a bounty.

At another special meeting in February 1864, it was voted to raise \$20,000 to be used to furnish volunteers so as to clear the town from the draft.

In August 1864, \$3,000 was raised and another call of January 1865 for all volunteers to enlist. All who enlisted after this would receive \$200. Mr. E. P. Hall and James Walters were appointed to secure the volunteers and pay them the \$200 to fill Lamartine's quota under the presidential order.

In 1867 and 1868 Woodhull began to bid as a place to hold town meetings and the voters were asked to vote on whether the next meeting should be held at the Lamartine House or Bowen's Factory Hall.

Forty-five dollars was paid in full on demand for damages sustained by S. Vandorn and his wife, October 1871, when their team and wagon got into a sluiceway on the Forest street road near the Peat Marsh.

In 1874 the voters of the town decided to erect a town hall where all elections and town meetings might be held. It was built on land given by Lewis A. Hersey from his farm, its location being the center of the town. It was built at a cost of \$390 by Joseph Stratz.

In June of 1877 the town began the enlarging of the water course of Seven Mile Creek so that swamp and overflowed lands on each side of it might be drained. The project was a large one for these times, costing \$988.

At a town meeting in 1888 the voters requested the Chairman

to throw his vote against the buying of a county fairgrounds at the next term of County board.

In 1890 at a town referendum, voters opposed licensing any one to traffic in spirituous and strong liquors in the township.

The first telephone line was built from the village of Seven Mile Creek to Oakfield when an Oakfield company was granted the right to build the same. The first telephone was at the village store. The following year additional lines were added by the same company. An interurban telephone company was given the right to erect telephone lines along the Military road in 1902. About 1905 the Woodhull Telephone Company was organized and lines built in the Northeast part of the town. Rogersville people had telephone service from Oakfield in 1903 or 1904.

A mad dog, going through the town, bit several other dogs in June 1908, causing them to develop rabies. The town board of health thereby ordered all dogs chained and muzzled for 20 days.

The town, politically speaking, has always been termed as a republican town, however there are a few Democrats and Progressives.

Following are the town Chairmen and years they served:

1847—A. C. Everest	1882—E. P. Hall
1848—P. V. Sang	1883—E. P. Hall
1849—P. V. Sang	1884—E. P. Hall
1850—Fayette S. Brown	1885—E. P. Hall
1851—Andrew Smith	1886—E. P. Hall
1852—F. S. Brown	1887—E. P. Hall
1853—P. V. Sang	1888—E. P. Hall
1854—R. R. Crowe	1889—E. P. Hall
1855—E. B. Lyman	1890—E. P. Hall
1856—F. S. Brown	1890—E. P. Hall
1857—F. S. Brown	1891—E. P. Hall
1858—F. S. Brown	1892—G. F. Brown
1859—F. S. Brown	1893—J. D. Coon
1860—W. S. Warner	1894—J. D. Coon
1861—W. S. Warner	1895—J. D. Coon
1862—W. S. Warner	1896—G. F. Brown
1863—H. N. Jewitt	1897—G. F. Brown
1864—W. S. Warner	1898—G. F. Brown
1865—(no account)	1899—G. F. Brown
1866—W. S. Warner	1900—G. F. Brown
1867—Samuel Wells	1901—C. W. McGregor
1868—W. S. Warner	1902—G. F. Brown
1869—E. P. Hall	1903—G. F. Brown
1870—E. P. Hall	1904—G. F. Brown
1871—E. P. Hall	1905—G. F. Brown
1872—E. P. Hall	1906—G. F. Brown
1873—A. A. Johnson	1907—S. E. McCumber
1874—A. A. Johnson	1908—S. E. McCumber
1875—A. A. Johnson	1909—S. E. McCumber
1876—P. Greening	1910—S. E. McCumber
1877—W. S. Warner	1911—S. E. McCumber
1878—Phil Greening	1912—S. E. McCumber
1879—A. D. Nash	1913—N. S. Hersey
1880—E. P. Hall	1914—N. S. Hersey
1881—E. P. Hall	1915—N. S. Hersey

1916—N. S. Hersey
 1917—N. S. Hersey
 1918—N. S. Hersey
 1919—F. Schaefer
 1920—W. J. Ford
 1921—C. W. McGregor
 1922—C. W. McGregor
 1923—C. W. McGregor
 1924—C. W. McGregor
 1925—C. W. McGregor
 1926—C. W. McGregor
 1927—C. W. McGregor
 1928—C. W. McGregor

1929—C. W. McGregor
 1930—C. W. McGregor
 1931—G. Frank Brown
 1932—G. Frank Brown
 1933—G. Frank Brown
 1934—G. Frank Brown
 1935—G. Frank Brown
 1936—G. Frank Brown
 1937—G. Frank Brown
 1938—G. Frank Brown
 1939—G. Frank Brown
 1940—G. Frank Brown

Lamartine men holding public office in the County and State were:

P. V. Sang—County Treasurer 1850.
 F. S. Brown—County Clerk of the Court 1850.
 P. V. Sang—County Coroner 1876.
 W. S. Warner—Member of State Assembly 1869.
 Phillip Greening—Member of State Assembly 1879.
 George H. Ferris—Member of State Assembly 1887.
 Norris Hersey—County Treasurer 1918.

Six members of the town board have held office for the past nine years. They are:

G. Franklin Brown—Chairman
 Andrew Nelson and Louis Garb—Side Supervisors
 Francis Birschbach—Clerk
 J. F. Geibel—Treasurer
 Albert Pucker—Assessor

Of these Louis A. Garb held the office of side supervisor continuously for eighteen years. At the recent election held April 2, 1940, Norbert Schaefer was elected to succeed Mr. Garb.

TOWN MAIL SERVICE

A postoffice was established at the "Creek" as early as 1845, and for 20 years Peter V. Sang was the postmaster. After the Civil War, Mr. A. D. Hodge was postmaster. Later the postoffice was at the store or at the Lamartine House, depending on which political party was governing the nation at the time. Mr. George Ferris was postmaster at the time he was storekeeper in the '80's. Mr. U. S. Allen was postmaster between 1887 and 1892 at the Lamartine house. Mr. S. E. McCumber succeeded him and held that position at the store until 1905 when the office was abolished.

The mail was left at the postoffice by a star route carrier who twice a week carried the mail from Brandon to Fond du Lac. Mr. R. W. Pride, father of Captain Albert Pride now residing in Fond du Lac, was one of the earliest remembered of the star route carriers. He brought the mail pouch through from Brandon, leaving there early in the morning. On reaching the "Creek" he left mail from Brandon. On his return in the late afternoon from Fond du Lac, he

stopped again to deliver the mail from Fond du Lac for the Lamar-tine patrons. For his services he received \$300 a year. Other carriers to succeed him were Mr. John Ham, Mr. Perkins, M. W. Marshall, Mr. Teal, Mr. Harmer and Mr. "Butch" McEwen. These men rode horseback, drove buggies or sleighs but the term applied to bringing the mail through was "by stage."

The mail for the northern half of the town was brought "by stage," by a route between Ripon and Fond du Lac, on the old "Plank Road" to Dr. Williams place where he had his establishment of store, coopershop, and sawmill. The postoffice was in the store. Later when the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railway was built through the northeast corner, the mail pouch was dropped off at the flagstation. There it was picked up by someone on horseback who carried it to the postoffice. Flora Spoor, granddaughter of "Doc" Williams and later the wife of Norris Hersey, often did this bringing the mail back to her grandfather's establishment.

Later when the Stratz Brothers built the store, cheese and butter factory, the postoffice was reestablished there. Joe Stratz then met the train and brought the mail pouch to the postoffice.

Sometime before 1880 this postoffice was called Woodhull in honor of John Woodhull, who was deputy postmaster of Fond du Lac for nearly twenty years.

In October 1900 rural free delivery routes were established out of the Fond du Lac postoffice. Route 2 served all but one-fourth of the town on the north, which was still served through the Woodhull postoffice. Mr. James Beach served as carrier for the first six months, and then Mr. Henry G. Kintzler took his place and continued on in that capacity for thirty-four years. For five years these two men carried the mail pouches out and left them at the post-offices at Seven Mile creek and Rogersville which still continued to serve their communities.

Between 1900 and 1905 there were locked letter boxes located at the Rogersville store and the town hall. Mr. Kintzler opened the boxes each day and collected any mail to be taken to Fond du Lac. The Rogersville people made little use of their box. Mr. Kintzler picked up only one letter in a year, and that was on St. Valentines day.

In 1905 four more rural carriers were added to the four serving out of the Fond du Lac postoffice and the territory covered was enlarged and rerouted. Then most of the township mail was still carried by Mr. Kintzler. His route became Route 4. The extreme north side of the town was part of Route 3 and was carried by Mr. John Stratz, who had been postmaster at Woodhull. His route was taken over in 1923 by his son-in-law, Mr. Hugo Breister.

A few patrons on the Northwest corner were served through the Eldorado postoffice and those at the village of Seven Mile Creek, by Mr. Darling, a carrier from Oakfield.

The mail carriers went through in every sort of weather, day in

and day out, with no holidays excepting Sundays, even carrying mail on Christmas day and the Fourth of July. At first they traveled with horse and two wheeled carts, then a covered mail wagon and finally by automobile. It took all day to deliver mail with horses, the men leaving Fond du Lac about eight-thirty o'clock in the morning and getting back at four in the afternoon unless the weather or roads were bad and then it was oftentimes six o'clock before they got back.

Mr. Kintzler, who served the longest, saw many changes during his years of service. The mode of farming changed from manual and animal power to machine power; mode of travel changed from horse drawn vehicles to motor driven; many farms changed hands and many families changed. He carried mail for four generations for many families. He has an unusual record for he carried mail for five generations of two families.

In 1934 the Government again made changes in the rural division of the Fond du Lac postoffice. This time the entire county was rerouted. Lamartine township is now served by five rural routes: Route 2 and Route 1 out of Fond du Lac postoffice for the eastern part of the township; Route 1 from Rosendale postoffice; Route 1 from the Eldorado postoffice for the west and north part of the town; and Route 1 from the Oakfield postoffice for the southwest portion of the township. Mail carriers are Mr. Breister, Mr. C. Bublitz, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Bob Zick, and Mr. Wm. Wachendorf, respectively.

SCHOOLS

By 1847 the town was well settled and people began to think of their children being given an education. They began by building small log schools where the children could gather to learn under teachers.

The State educational laws, set up as soon as Wisconsin became a state, were about the same as now with the exception of the provision for town superintendent, a provision which was changed in 1862. The office of town superintendent was abolished and the office of County Superintendent was set up in its stead. David Spafford, Jr., Cyrus E. Stowe, and Wm. Wadsworth were town superintendents of Lamartine.

The first school was built in 1847 and taught by Russell Northrup was district school No. 1, situated west of the village of Seven Mile Creek in Section 34. Sarah Hood, "Gray," mother of Mrs. D. W. Merrill, was the first teacher in the new building of 1868, receiving but forty dollars a month and teaching one hundred pupils. Other teachers there were Miss Anna Sayer, Hattie Smith, Fred Smith, Miss Bridget Fox, Lucretia Bishop, Mr. Bowe, Mr. Henry Landreman, and Mr. Ring. Some of these men taught but one term, the winter term, because the big boys were supposed to need a strong man to manage them. The big boys 14, 16 and 18 years of age came to

school but in the winter months when work on the farms was light. Other teachers were Miss Annie Van Dusen, afterwards a missionary to Mexico, and a teacher here, Miss Mollie Seales, a beautiful refined girl who attended Miss Merrill's young ladies boarding school in Pond du Lac. She was not quite twenty when she was called to this very distant school one of the hardest schools in the

The Town of Lamartine	
To C. A. Spafford. Dr	
April 14-1849 To 1/2 day inspecting Teachers	.50
To 4 days making out 14 warrants &	
Tax bills for Overseers of Highway	4.00
Apr 25, To post up 3 notices of meeting Supervisors	.50
May 2 nd To attend meeting of Sup ^r s 1/2 day	.50
do 8 th To post up notices for meeting of Sup ^r s	.50
To 1 day delivering warrants to Overseers	1.00
do 10 To write & deliver notices for first meeting of two School Districts	.50
do 18 To attend with Supervisors & write notification & copy for Sch. Dist. meeting	.25
do To write License for ~~Cyrus~~ ~~How~~	
June 11 To 1/2 day inspecting School Dist. No 1	.50
18 To 1 day inspecting joint-School Dist. No 1	1.00
19 To 1 day forming joint-Dist. No. 1	1.00
August 10 & 11 To 2 days attending joint-Dist. No 9 & inspect Schools & Teacher & form Dist. No 10.	2.00
	Am ^t 12.50
	12.25

Township School Superintendent's Account

school just in the winter months when work on the farms was 'light.') Other teachers were Miss Amelia Van Dorsten, afterwards a missionary to Mexico and a teacher there; Miss Mollie Scales, a beautiful refined girl who attended Miss Merrill's young ladies boarding school in Fond du Lac. She was not quite twenty when she was called to the west district school, one of the hardest schools in the country, but because of her charm she had no difficulty with the "bad boys." Afterwards this same Miss Scales conducted a private school in the village. This was attended by the Ferris girls, the Gray girls, and several others. This private school was held in the front room of the Larrabee home, recently occupied by the Ervin Split-gabber family.

Other teachers were Lydia Herman, Paul Blewett, Jennie Monroe, and Etta Gault of Rosendale. It was during Miss Gault's term of teaching, sometime in the 1890's when the trees now standing on the former West District school grounds were planted. This west district, always a school with a large attendance, finally consolidated in 1918 with the East District school number 12 and built, at a cost of \$18,000, the new modern two room brick school which is now standing in the village, and is called Lincoln State Graded School.

In the early 1900's there was some agitation for a high school to be built at Seven Mile Creek next to the sanitarium, but as well made plans often do, this plan fell through.

School District No. 2 was organized at the home of Fayette S. Brown November, 1849. First officers were Amos Lewis, Moderator; O. S. Spafford, Clerk; F. S. Brown, Director, and L. M. Adams, Treasurer. It was voted to build a log school house 18 by 20 feet on the southwest corner of Mr. Wm. Storey's East 40. A \$100 tax was raised. The annual report of September 1850 gave the census as 21 children, residing in the district, and that the school had been taught for three months of the year by Abigail Boyer at \$5.00 a month. The books used were McGuffie's Readers, Peay's Geography, and "Arithmetick," Grammar, and Spelling book. The town superintendent and one of the officers of the school board had visited the school. The property was evaluated as: Log house valued at \$100. Without entry, blackboard, outline maps and outdoor conveniences. At this annual meeting \$15 was raised to purchase a stove, it was voted to have four months school for the term which was to begin, and each family was to provide one-half cord of good sound wood, stove length and corded, for each scholar sent to school.

The next annual report shows that the school had been taught for six and one-half months by Caroline Parkhill and three months by Malinda Warren.

Winter term of school began the first of December and was held for three months. Spring term of school began in March and usually was twelve weeks in length. The term beginning the last of September or the first of October was usually the same length as the spring term.

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Other early teachers of District 2 were Betsy Ann Hall, David Spafford, Jr., Mary Boyd, Wm. Boyd, Laura Spafford, Harriet Martin and Sarah E. Gilbert.

In 1858 a union was affected with the district to the north, which was called District 5. District 2 sold the little log school. District 5 had a frame school, and it was used for the newly formed school district although the number of the district was hereafter known as District 2.

Wayne Beardsley was hired to teach the winter term of this newly formed district and Betsy Ann Hall the summer session.

In 1882 a new school building was erected by District 2. This same building is still in use there now, quite extensively remodeled in 1934.

In the Joseph Jackson house on Mr. Dill's farm in Section 20, the first day school of District Number 4 was taught by Mary Story. The district formed and built a school Feb. 15, 1848.

The Lamartine Crescent School Building, Eldorado Joint 4 is 72 years old. There are no records before 1868 of the organization of the school which was located on the Eldorado corner, across from the Eldorado garage, on property now owned by Frank Abbs. The school building was moved to the site where Earl Dilts now lives and rebuilt. The old school was built with the co-operation of all the people in the district. Mrs. Minnie Miller's father, William Smith, helped to haul lumber with oxen for the school. The ages of the pupils ranged at the time of the first enrollment from 5 to 20, the enrollment being about 72 children.

The first families were the Andersons, Abbs, Smiths, Soles, and Leary's. The members of the first school board were Jule Soles, Warren Anderson and John Leary. The first teachers were Dolly Duell and Marvin Anderson.

During the years general repairs were made and a new heating system was installed. The school was rebuilt in 1931. It has a basement, playroom, furnace, and is wired for electricity. The present enrollment is 14 children between the ages of 6 to 13.

There are three families in the district who have attended the same school for three and four generations. They are Mrs. Minnie Miller, her children and grand-children; Mrs. Augusta Stollfus, her children and grand-children, and the Abbs family. The first generation of these families was instrumental in building the school and probably attended the very first school, of which there are no records.

The Perry school, Joint district number 9, was organized in 1849. No early records are available but the school was rebuilt in 1901, the building being raised and a basement being built under it in 1934.

Lamartine Joint district No. 7, the Rogersville school formed and built in 1849 was a log school and used to stand where the cemetery is located. When only thirteen years of age Martha Ann Clark taught the first term of school. She grew up to become a great

temperance advocate, living a long and useful life, dying at the age of 85 years. The present school house was built in 1860. Willard Buckston was the first architect and builder. For years the Methodists held church services there until the St. Stephens Lutheran Church was built.

Among the first school teachers were Timothy DeWite, the Misses Merinda Wilson, Laura Monroe, Carrie Campbelle, Gibson Banning, Hood, Miller, and George Clark.

After Miss Clark's first term, Miss Stearns, who became Mrs. Mary Calkins of Brandon, taught and never tired of telling about the pioneer days. When the Indians would come and peek in the windows of the Log Cabin Schoolhouse, making signs they were hungry, the children would hand out their lunch pails. After the Indians got all the food, they would mount their ponies and ride away, leaving the teacher and pupils scared almost to death.

Jason Monroe, son of S. H. Monroe, was the first pupil in the county to finish the elementary course in country school, (a law having been passed at that time providing that pupils finish the elementary course by examination). Miss Alice Stearns, the teacher, sent to the County Superintendent, Mr. Lyons for the examination questions. As he did not have examination questions on the elementary course, he sent a list of questions used to examine the county teachers on their ability to teach. Jason Monroe passed these questions, however, with high honors and was graduated from country school.

The old East district school Joint No. 12, was built on land given by Andrew Smith. The story is told that he said he wanted to give a piece of land that was high and well drained rather than a poor piece of land which would be too wet at times of the year for the school children to play on. The old East district school house was built in 1866. Dr. Elliot Brown's daughters and Mata Griswold, Grace Smith and Eliza Webster, taught there. In 1918 the district consolidated with the West district; the old East district school ground was sold and the school house torn down.

In August 1934, Mrs. Charles Wonser and E. C. Frank took the lead in arranging for a picnic for former East district pupils and teachers. This reunion was held in the woods on the E. C. Frank farm, a few rods from the old school house site. In attendance were many former pupils, school board members, and teachers. The old school benches used for more than fifty years in the old school were also used at the picnic. These reunions have been held for several years now.

The Woodhull school district 5 built a frame structure in 1857 in the southwest corner of the Jacob Smith farm (now owned by Joseph Fisher) on highway 23 or the "old plank road." The desks and seats were homemade. There were about 70 pupils in attendance during the winter months. The earliest records found show that

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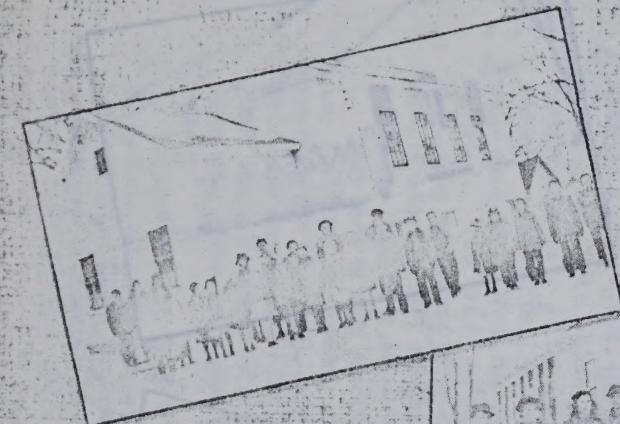
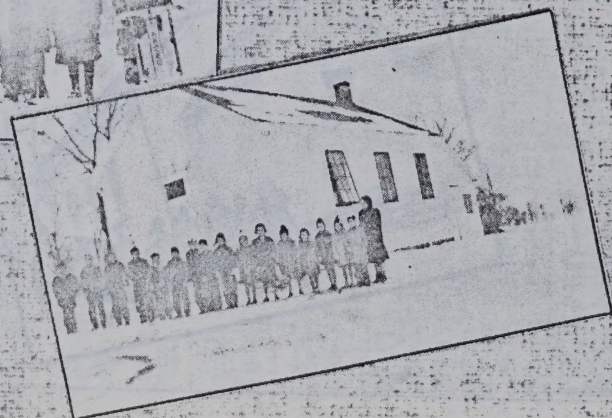
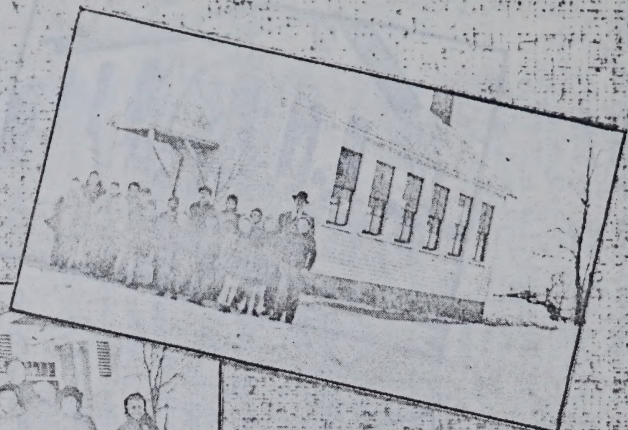
After Miss Clark's first term, Miss Stearns, who became Mrs. Mary Collins of Haddon, taught and never tired of telling about the pioneer days. When the Indians would come and peck in the windows of the log cabin schoolhouse, making signs they were hungry, the children would hand out their lunch pails. After the Indians got all the food, they would mount their ponies and ride away, leaving the teacher and pupils scared almost to death.

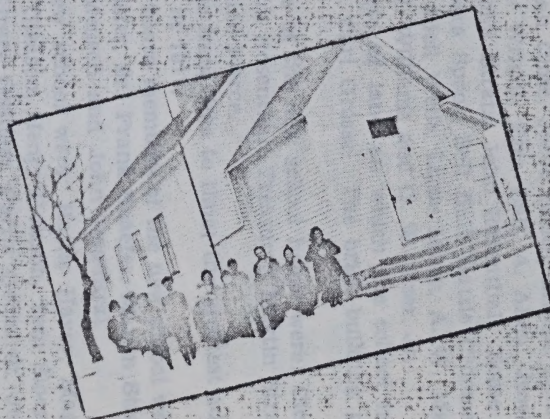
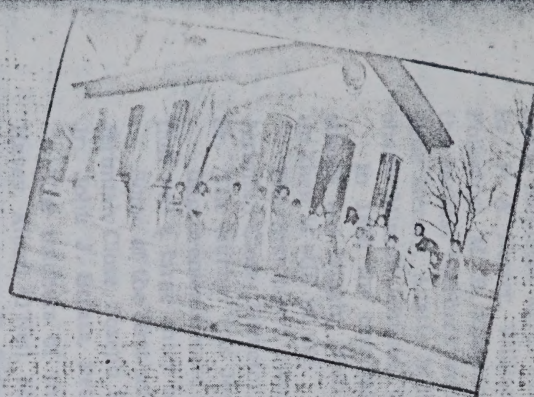
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The Woodhill school district built a frame structure in 1857 in the northwest corner of the Jacob Smith farm (now owned by Joseph Fisher) on Highway 22 or the "old plank road". The desks and seats were handmade. There were about 70 pupils in attendance during the winter months. The earliest records found show that





Woodhull School Dist. No. 5
Rogersville School Dist. No. 7

Morse School
Perry School Dist. No. 6

in 1867 Mr. D. R. Williams was clerk, Joseph Schaefer, director, A. L. Spoor, treasurer, and Miss Arrabella Wilbur was the teacher.

From then until the building of the new school, some of the board members were: Jeremiah Close, Jacob Smith, Martin Stratz, Sr., F. A. Porter, William A. Wright, Ezra Ball, A. Allen, Joseph Folksdorf, M. B. Spafford, John Stratz, John Rosenthal. Some of the earliest teachers were: Sara Spoor, Bell Hall, Hattie Cropman, Jane Hersey, Anette Miller, Adell Wells, Lizzie Leary, A. W. Marchant, Minnie Johnson, C. W. Williams and G. W. Sizer, Jr.

In 1890 the one-half acre of land on which the school now stands was bought from Mr. Carl Grosse. The brick building put up then is still in use.

The first board members of the new school house were: Clerk, Jerimiah Close; Director, John Rosenthal; Treasurer, Martin Stratz, Sr. The teacher was Josephine Pierce.

Improvements were made from time to time; the greatest addition was a large entry built in 1917.

Some of the first school board members of the new school were: Jerimiah Close, Joseph Schaefer, Sr., Frank Shaefer, Martin Stratz, Jr., John J. Stratz, Peter Mensch and John Rosental.

The teachers of the new school were: Hattie Havey, Maggie Havey, Albert O'Neil, Mary Gleason, Henry Gelason, Tom Sloey, J. W. Sizer, Anna B. Fisher, Grace Graham, Carrie Gebhardt, Jessie Neeb, Cora Abbs, B. Sheridan, Minnie Barron.

At present there are 21 pupils enrolled. Mrs. Helen Coyne Schoening is the teacher. Board members are: Clerk, A. J. Stratz; Director, Lucian Close; Treasurer, Otto Hensel.

The Ash Grove School Joint District 6 was built in 1919 on the northeastern edge of the township, after that district and one in Eldorado consolidated. Prior to that the old school stood on the ridge road across from the Quinlan farm and was known simply as District 6. This frame school was built in 1861. Before that time the school house was of logs. In the early days the district liked to hire male teachers as there were many big boys going to school, for it was thought a man could handle them better.

Back forty or fifty years ago, there was a saying, that Lamartine was noted for the "school marm's" it produced. Some who gave the town this reputation were: Fred Smith and his sisters, The Gray girls, The Monree girls, Miss Alice Stearns, Miss Jennie Lamb, Dr. Elliot Brown's daughters, Miss Carrie Miller and her sisters, The Spaffords, Johnsons, Gebhardts, Halls, Mata Griswold, and Clara Voorus.

In 1859 Mrs. R. S. Palmer opened in the town of Lamartine a boarding school for pupils over 14 years of age. The textbooks used were the same as those in use in the high school and the venture was a success. In 1867 the school was moved to Forest Street, Fond du Lac, where it continued with greater patronage

and success, until 1870, when it was moved to Marr Street and became known as the Marr Street Academy.

In 1855 the town paid \$530.88 for education. The schools listed were: District numbers 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and Joint District numbers 1, 3, 4, 9, 11, and 12. Many changes have been made through the years, districts being changed, enlarged, and combined until today the schools listed are: School districts No. 2, 4, 5, and 8, School districts Joint No. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9. The amount paid for education in these schools for 1939 was \$5,107.41.

CHURCHES

Almost immediately after the settlement took place and homes were established the pioneers established places of worship. These places of worship were often in the homes of members with visiting clergymen as their leaders. A little later religious services were held in school houses and soon congregations of the different faiths erected edifices as the places of worship.

The Methodist church in the village of Seven Mile Creek, first formed by Rev. Henry Requa in 1856, had a good parsonage. The first meetings were held in a school house, but in 1859, the first building, costing \$700, was erected. In 1867 it was rebuilt at a cost of \$1600. The first trustees were P. V. Sang, D. E. Hutchins, Asher Williams, C. H. Warren, Ezra Stearns, and E. Homiston. Later trustees were J. Jackson, B. R. Harrington, G. W. Jackson, William Warner, J. Fisher, F. Orchard, George Lang, E. Gibson, and D. Walters.

The church had a very good society and used to have some rousing protracted revival meetings lasting for six weeks to two months. The people gathered from far and near every night. Mr. Wm. Jackson, the Pikes, Grays, Gebhardt Brothers, Bennetts, D. Walters, and others were always there. The crowds were so great that benches were placed in the aisle to care for them.

J. B. Cole was an early pastor and others were Reverends Stockwell, F. A. Pease, H. F. Knight, Sanborn, Bullock, Decker, Clark, Beatty, Tuttle, Lorenz, Knutzen, D. H. Carmichael, C. C. Hulburt, Theo. J. Reykdal, L. B. Cramer, H. J. Lane, A. E. Pierce, and N. D. Chew.

The last resident minister was H. D. Stone. Since 1929 the Reverends Hoffman and Johnson and the present pastor, Rev. Wm. Wilson, from the Waupun church have supplied the pulpit.

The Baptist church was organized April 15, 1848, at Cyrus E. Stove's house. The first services were held in 1847, by Elder Burgess. Services were held in the schoolhouse on Section 34 until 1861, when the church was built on land donated by William Townsend, at a cost of \$1500 and dedicated in 1863. The first trustees were A. L. Robbins, J. Fairbanks and E. E. Crowe. Later trustees were Samuel Wells, William Quick, and James Walters.

This Indenture made the Seventh day of March
A. D. 1863 between the Trustees of the First Baptist
Church of the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac
County, State of Wisconsin of the first part, and
Jeremiah Fairbanks of the town
of Cockfield of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That the said Trustees,
parties of the first part, for, and in consideration of the
sum of Fifty Dollars, to them in hand
paid, have sold, and by these presents, do grant, sell and
convey, to the said J. Fairbanks party of the
second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, a cer-
tain Pew or Slip in the said Baptist Church, and
known as Slip No. 32 to have and to hold, use,
rent, lease or sell the same for his own use and benefit.

In testimony whereof the Chairman and Secretary
of said the Board of Trustees, have hereunto set their
hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Libas Hillman Chairman SEAL.

Thos. G. Matteson Sec. SEAL.

In presence of

Levi Fosdick

Peter O'Leary

Receipt for Pew in Lamartine Baptist Church

The Baptist parsonage was west of the church and stood on the spot between the two homes now owned by Mrs. Minnie Loop and Mr. August Miller. Part of the stone wall is still discernible. Three well remembered pastors were Elder Cook and Elder Edmunds, and Mr. R. H. Colby. Pastors from the Fond du Lac church often came out and preached Sunday afternoon when there was no resident pastor. Though there was a baptistry in the church some people of this faith were baptized in the waters of Seven Mile Creek.

The membership of this church dwindled and the church was closed for several years prior to the big fire of the village, in 1896, which burned the church, a barn next door and a barn on the Louis Russell farm, (John Henning's farm now). The flames were fanned by a strong wind. It was only by the efforts of the villagers that other buildings nearby were kept from burning. A Milwaukee paper reported the fire to be a \$75,000 loss to the community.

The home of Mrs. Frank Webster now occupies the place where the Baptist church stood.

St. John's Catholic church at Woodhull was built by a congregation of that faith in 1866. Families of that congregation were John Sang, Christian Bowe, George Fisher, Anton Ruff, Martin Stratz, John Russ, Ignace Riebardt, Louis Hibach, a Mr. Everling, Jacob Schmidt, Nickolous Schingen, Nick Schnee, Nick Rausch, Joseph Schaefer, Mathias Schaefer, Michael Urling, John Urling, Godfried Jadgfeldt, August Buch, Michael Washbush, and Christian Boch.

The land the church was to be built on was purchased in 1864 and used as a cemetery. The first burial was that of Carl (or Charles) Fisher, the four year old son of George Fisher, in October, 1864. The next burial, that same year was that of Anton Haensgmacher, a man 97 years of age.

The first tree felled for the church was cut on the Schingen farm. Oak and basswood growing abundantly in that section was used. The structure was small being about forty feet long and twenty feet wide, and the labor was furnished entirely by the congregation. The siding ran up and down and was painted red, making it look much like a barn. The seats were just hand made benches.

Reverend Eusebius Hensler was the first priest; then Rev. Nicholas Pickel was the next to serve the church. They were brought out from the St. Mary's church in Fond du Lac, by members of the congregation. The church was long a mission of the Capuchin order from Mount Calvary until 1919 when a diocesan priest was sent to serve as resident pastor. The first trustees were Martin Stratz, Geo. Fisher, Michael Urling, John G. Russ, Jacob Schmidt and John Sang. Worship was held only once a month

in those early years because of the difficulty in bringing a priest out from Fond du Lac.

The first marriage, as recorded in the oldest register on file is of Mathias Putz (Pitz) and Anna Barbara Geibel on the thirtieth day of September, 1878. Officiating clergyman was Father Mathew O. M. Cap.

Six meetings of the year were held on a week day and six on Sunday. There was always worship, however, in the little church on St. John's day, when even a choir was brought from Fond du Lac by ox team and in a wagon with lumber laid for seats. The membership grew, however, and in 1879 a new church with sacristy was erected at a cost of nine hundred dollars. This building was used until 1913 when it was remodeled and made larger. In 1919 when a diocesan priest, Reverend H. Staehling was sent by the Archbishop, a parsonage was built and has so served since for the resident pastors. There is a congregation of sixty-five families or around two hundred and seventy-five members.

The present priest is Father George P. Jentges and present trustees are Edward Michels, as secretary and Charles Fisher as treasurer, who succeeded J. F. Giebel and D. A. Sullivan, two men who served those offices for 20 and 16 years respectively.

In the autumn of 1896 prospective members of St. Stephens Evangelical Lutheran Church at Rogersville were gathered by the Rev. Wm. Staehling of Peace Evangelical Lutheran church at Rosendale, and in January 1897 in the home of Mr. Gustave Ballwanz the congregation was formally organized. At this organization meeting the congregation adopted the constitution of Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa with which body the new congregation affiliated. At this meeting the name of St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church was chosen.

Until the summer of 1898 the congregation held divine services in the public school at Rogersville. However, in the summer of this year the congregation laid the foundation for its church thirty by forty-six feet, on land acquired from Mr. Williams. On the eighteenth day of September 1898 the new church was dedicated.

Personal gifts were made to the church in 1898. The Rev. W. Staehling donated two round colored windows and a crucifix for the altar. In 1900, largely through the efforts of Mr. Dave Ramsey, a non-member, the congregation received a reed organ as a gift from the group of Non-Lutheran Christians of the neighborhood for whom the Rev. Staehling had conducted services from October, 1898 to October 1899.

In the autumn of 1900 there was donated to the congregation by a group of young people attending church that summer, a beautiful shield inscribed with the name of the church, and two Candelabra for the altar. The hymn board was a gift from Mr. Pischke in 1900.

The old North church in Section 22 was torn down about thirty years ago. It must have been one of the very earliest churches built in the town and was to be used by all denominations, although the Methodists in the later years used it most. There were never resident preachers but ministers from other churches held services there Sunday afternoons or evenings. Earlier members of the church were the families of Herseys, Halls, Soles, Siscos, Browns. and others who lived near. Last services in this church were held about 1906, when the funeral of Carl Grosse, aged 89, the father of Louis Grosse, was held.

CEMETERIES

It was the sad duty of the bereaved, in the early settlement of our township to chose a place in this new wild country wherein might rest their departed. Usually a shady knoll was chosen and thus it was that the six cemeteries of the township were established.

Early burials at Seven Mile Creek are John Conrad, May, 1847, and Mrs. Geneva Ruff, May, 1851. There are other early burials there also. In the year of 1865 the Lamartine Cemetery association was formed. Orlando Brown and his wife deeded land to the association whose trustees were Welcome D. Marshall, Geo. G. Pike, Wm. R. Brown, John N. Gray, Joseph Fisher and Orlando Brown. John R. Blackburn was the treasurer. The association was reorganized in 1916 after a lapse of several years.

Peter V. Sang, Lamartine's first citizen, and his wife are buried here and the inscription on his marker is this: "Peter V. Sang, Born November 10, 1809. Died August 17, 1888. Another pioneer gone. The first white settler at the Creek, coming here in 1842."

The Hersey Cemetery, in section 15, though a small cemetery has been in use for probably eighty-five years or more. It is a beautiful location and the grounds are well kept:

The cemetery at Woodhull used as a burial place by the congregation of St. John's church and spoken of on another page, too is a lovely spot. It seems so fitting that many of those who helped to build the church should lie there near it in eternal rest.

The West Lamartine Cemetery began in the late 1840's. It was at first only a few graves in the east end of the plot back of the log school house. Now many who used to play around the yard of the old school, sleep their last long quiet sleep within the same yard. Of those there are Miss Lucinda, adopted daughter of J. R. Smith, Mrs. Mary Hendry Fancher, C. A. and David Hendry, M. S. Mary Fife Jones, and others.

The association was organized early and duly recorded. It was chartered as the West Lamartine Cemetery association, by the laws of Wisconsin in 1909.

In June 1935 the association was reorganized and the name changed to The Rogersville Cemetery. In 1939 it was enlarged. It

is indeed a very beautiful place situated on a knoll, shaded by stately trees and extremely well kept.

The East Ladoga Cemetery, on the western edge of the township and near the Stearns farm is a beautiful place. It is said to be one of the best platted cemeteries in the town. Mr. Bates, an old teacher, planned and laid it out.

On the northern edge of the town is the burial plot known as the Anderson cemetery. It is situated on a high knoll and has been a cemetery most of the century, the land having been given for that purpose by Charles Anderson.

There are four other reported places of burial. Three are pioneer graves. It is well to mention them before they be forgotten.

One is the small grave of the infant daughter of Andrew and Lavinia Smith, early settlers of 1848, on the farm now owned by E. C. Frank. The grave is located west of the residence.

It is said that the children of the Wm. Galland family who came to the present Ford farm in 1846, are buried there on that farm. The story told is that when Mr. Galland, his wife and six children located in Lamartine all looked bright to them, until the parents and some of the children were stricken with typhoid fever. The care of the sick fell on the eight year old daughter. All would have died, had not Mr. Storey, a new settler taken them into his home and cared for them.

Another burial was that of the wife of David Hendry, early settlers at Rogersville, on the Hendry farm, though her remains later were transferred across the road to the Rogersville cemetery.

The fourth burial place is very recent and is that of Mr. Elmer Bright, who died in 1939, and requested in his will that he be buried on his own farm.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Sons of Temperance No. 54 was an organization of young people of the township. It met in the hall of the old Eagle Hotel. In the year of 1876 this organization reported a membership of 146 young people whose names would be too numerous to report there.

Later another organization along the same line and probably some of the same people called themselves Good Templars. Their lodge rooms was the upstairs of the Old East District school. They were quite active for a time, making their own regalia and giving programs at the Old Baptist church and the two Methodist churches of the township.

An early Grange was organized at about the same time as Sons of Temperance and also met at the Eagle Hotel. Mrs. U. S. Allen was one of the officers and her daughter Ina (now Mrs. Meisner of Fond du Lac) was the first Grange baby.

The West Lamartine Grange No. 87 was organized March, 1873 at Rogersville. Charter members were Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stearns,

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Juba Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Smith, Jas. Hendry, Katie Hendry, D. H. Hendry, M. C. Bottum, F. M. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Perry, Perry E. Rogers, Mrs. E. Rogers, Mr. E. Rogers, Wm. Webb, Sam Von Dorn, Wm. Witterman, E. J. Brayton, and Lorilla Rogers.

The present grange, organized in the township, is called Lamartine Community Grange. It was organized in June of 1931 and had forty-nine charter members. Through the nine faithful years, it has striven to aid and elevate the community and help the County and State of which it is a part.

The Modern Woodmen, a fraternal organization of insurance was chartered at Lamartine, August 18, 1893 with the following thirteen beneficial members: S. E. McCumber, James Wilkins, Lewis W. Russell, Clair De Voe, F. Palmer, J. H. Quick, C. Galloway, Otto J. Walters, Fred De Voe, C. S. Nash, Charles De Voe, A. H. Warnke, and Cass De Voe. In 1896 this lodge built a hall, a two story building with a large assembly room and a stage on the first floor. The lodge room, dining room and kitchen are on the second.

This hall has filled a great need in community life at the "Creek" and has since served many organizations, school, church, agricultural and recreational groups.

A women's auxiliary, called the Thursday Afternoon club, was affiliated with the Woodman Camp. Some of its members were Mrs. Norris Hersey, Mrs. F. Ellsworth, Mrs. John McMann, Hattie Tullett, Mrs. S. E. McCumber, Mrs. D. P. Barnes, Mrs. Joe Thomas, Mrs. A. D. Nash, Mrs. Nettekovan and Mrs. Louis Russell. In 1932 the Lamartine camp consolidated with the Fond du Lac city camp and disposed of its property at the Creek.

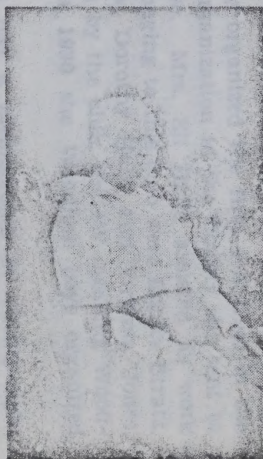
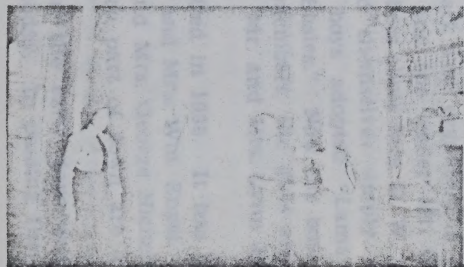
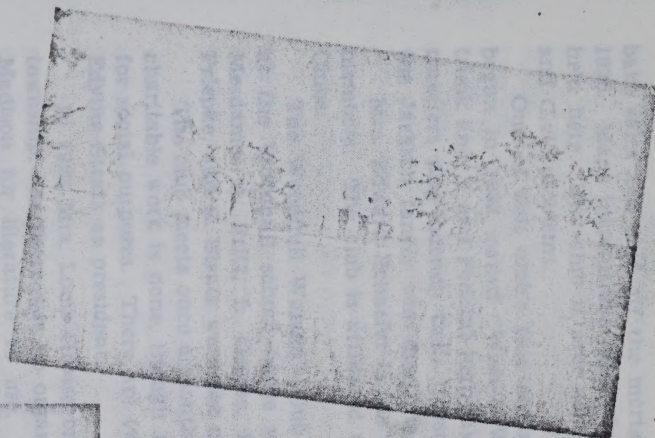
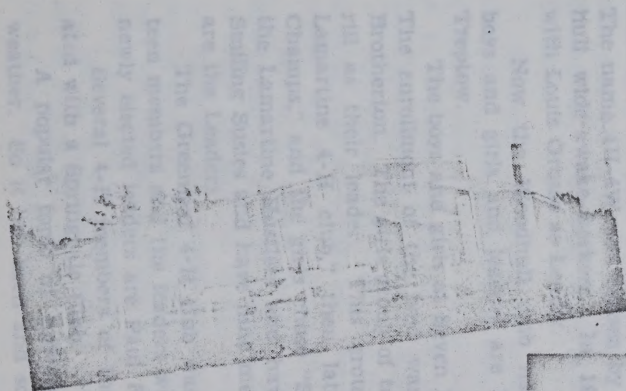
The Lamartine Woman's Club was organized January 27, 1923. by Mrs. G. F. Brown Sr., President of the Fond du Lac County Club.

There were seventeen charter members as follows:

Mrs. D. W. Merrill	Mrs. Philip Horning
Mrs. W. J. Bebow	Mrs. E. P. Hall
Mrs. Ernest Emigh	Mrs. A. C. Leu
Mrs. Frank Schaefer	Mrs. A. L. Russell
Mrs. Otto Haberkorn	Mrs. N. D. Chew
Mrs. John Lingenfelter	Mrs. Chas. Fisher
Mrs. G. F. Brown	Mrs. Willard Ingalls
Miss Leona Weber	Mrs. Henry Weber

Mrs. Walter Williams

Early meetings were held in the homes of members. The club soon grew so large that a permanent club home with ample proportions was found. This was the Modern Woodman's hall which was bought in August of 1927. Extensive repairs were made. For eight years the members worked hard sponsoring card parties, plays and



Old Woodhull Store and Cheese Factory Mrs. Augusta Winkler

4. W. — J. H. Club, 1935

bake sales and paid off the mortgage on the club home in March, 1935. Many inspirational and educational club meetings have been held here. The club is ever generous in giving aid to Community and Civic problems.

One of this club's fine enterprises is a roadside beauty spot begun in 1932, called "Wish-U-Well" at the Junction of County trunk and Y and Federal highway 151. The pump there, at which travelers may quench their thirst dates back to the first settlers, the Jackson family who dug this fine well right at their doorstep.

Mrs. Edward Schaefer is the president and there are forty-five members. The club is affiliated with State and National Womens' Clubs.

The Woodhull Woman's club was organized February 29, 1923 at the Woodhull school house with Mrs. Eli Halle as President. Mesdames A. Fritz, L. Grosse, E. Halle, J. Jones, R. Porter, E. Priepeke, and E. Stratz were the charter members.

The club meets once a month at the homes of members. Some charitable work is done, though the club was organized principally for social purposes. There are twenty-two members now with Mrs. Edythe Stratz as president.

In 1928 Mrs. Louis Grosse organized the first 4-H Club in the township. As there was no organization in the County she sent to Madison for literature to use. Mrs. Eli Halle assisted as work chairman. The five girls, belonging to this club were Eunice Stratz, Eileen Grosse, Erma Treptow, Dorothy Halle and Virginia Jones. The name 4H-4W was chosen by the club, the 4W meaning Woodhull wide-awake-workers. In 1930 the Woodhull boys organized with Louis Grosse as Leader.

Now the Woodhull club has a membership of twenty-eight boys and girls and leaders are Mr. Geo. Smith and Mrs. Arnold Treptow.

The boys and girls at Seven Mile Creek were organized in 1930. The enrollment of the boys was eight and the leader Mr. Chas. Brotherton. The girls group of ten members chose Mrs. D. W. Merrill as their leader. This group called themselves simply "The Lamartine 4-H club," then later the boys adopted "Lamartine Champs," and the girls chose "Sewing Susies." Now the boys are the Lamartine Hustlers and have ten members, the girls are the Smiling Susies and have nine members. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Briggs are the Leaders.

The Greenleaf 4-H club was organized in 1938. It has nineteen members and the leaders were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Engel. The newly elected leaders are Paul Fisher and Mrs. George Nichols.

Several 4-H members of the western part of town are affiliated with a Springvale Club.

A popular topic of conversation in the early days was the weather. So it has been and so it is today. In passing therefore

it is well to mention the extremes which have occurred in the past century. It seems there was more snow during the winters years ago than there is these days. In 1881 snow covered the fences and people drove over them without realizing they were riding over fences. An extremely cold winter was the year 1864 when the temperature dropped to 50 degrees below zero on New Year's day, and water in the wells 64 feet deep, froze.

The big cyclone of 1881 struck Lamartine. Blowing in from the northwest it did much damage. The barns on the Rogers and Merrills farms were wrecked as were other buildings. Many large trees were found unrooted and plunged deep into the marsh. In 1917, 1936, and 1939 other severe windstorms occurred.

A sleet storm beginning on Washington's Birthday 1922, thickly coated buildings and trees with ice, causing high branches to hang low and breaking off many. All telephone lines in the township were down from the heavy ice coating them.

The bigs snows of 1929 and 1936 are well remembered. 1937 was the year of the "great Ice Sheet" when ice six inches thick covered the land. Skaters had no difficulty in skating over hill and dale anywhere.

In 1880 sheep-raising, dairying and hay production formed almost as important branches of agriculture in the township as the growing of grain. By 1893 the farmers of this township raised good grades of Jersey, Durham and Holstein cattle. The horses were listed as good grade Black Hawk, Clydesdale, Hambletonian, and Norman breeds. The sheep were Cotswald, Shropshire and Southdown. The pigs were Poland China, Chester Whites, and Berkshire.

Farmers were becoming interested in purebred stock by this time, some owning pure bred sires. But it wasn't until 1898 that a purebred herd of cattle was founded in the town. That year Mr. A. L. Williams bought ten head of purebred Holsteins at Elkhorn, Wis., and stocked his farm at Rogersville with them.

Mr. William Taylor founded his fine herd of pure bred Ayrshires in 1912 when he bought the "Norm" Jones farm and came there to reside. Mr. Taylor now has a herd of ninety purebreds.

Mr. W. C. Ingalls brought the first purebred Guernseys cows into Lamartine when he moved onto the "Old Drury" place in August of 1916. Mr. Gottlieb Hintz, however, had long been interested in the purebreds and bought six purebred heifers which had been imported from the British Isles in the fall of 1916. These six heifers were the foundation of the herd, now owned by Mr. G. Hintz's son Hugo who lives on the same farm.

Mr. R. W. Scper, bought a farm in 1870, in the southeast corner of section 23. Here he followed the pursuits of farming, but raised fancy Hambletonian horses. To the east of his buildings he

developed a fine race track where he might train his horses. Traces of this race track are still visible.

The first car owned in the town was a Buick bought in 1907 by S. H. Monroe of Rogersville. It had but two cylinders and the speed limit was 37 miles an hour. The car looked big and was high from the ground; the back wheels were larger than the front wheels and tires for it cost \$31.00 each. The motor was under the seat and was cranked from the side of the car. The windshield was celluloid and the top rolled down. It had carbide lights.

The Michael Bedessem family who lived just west of the village of Seven Mile Creek bought their first car in 1910 from the Buell Anderson garage in Fond du Lac. Their car was a Patterson with carbide lights, no front doors, but two rear doors, speed limit of 35 miles an hour, smooth tires, steering wheel on the right and the gear shift was on the right running board. It took about a day to polish the brass on it.

Other families owning cars in 1910 or soon after, were the Dwight Merrills, Frank Palmer, and S. E. McCumbers.

A few of the first owned cars were Fords. About 1912 S. E. McCumber built and established the first garage in Lamartine and was agent for the Marathon, the Carnation and the Ford cars.

The first license to run automobiles cost \$2.50 and was good for two years. The numerals instead of being raised in the metal were riveted on and were nickel plated.

PEOPLE AND FAMILIES

The oldest person living in the township at this time is Mrs. Augusta Winke, eighty-seven years of age. She was born January 11, 1853, and has lived here twenty-five years. She has seven children, sixteen grandchildren, and five great grandchildren.

Mr. Angus Fife of Rogersville, is eighty-six and has spent his entire life in this town.

Mr. Robert Miller is eighty-six years and has spent the greatest share of those years on the old family homestead.

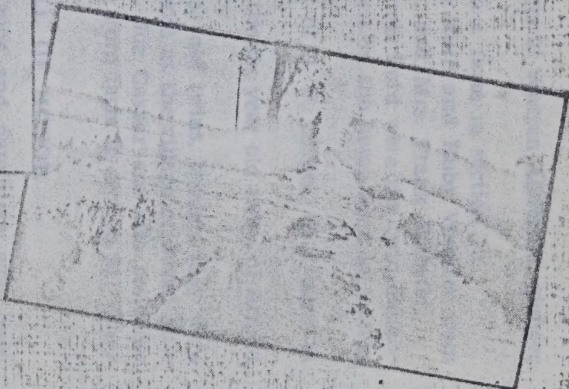
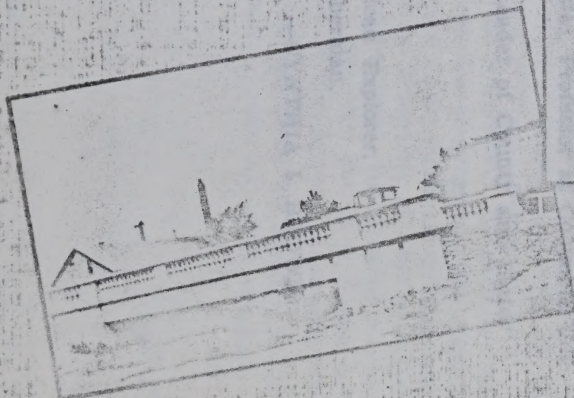
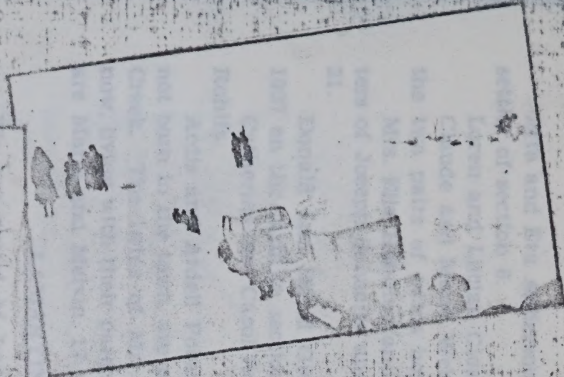
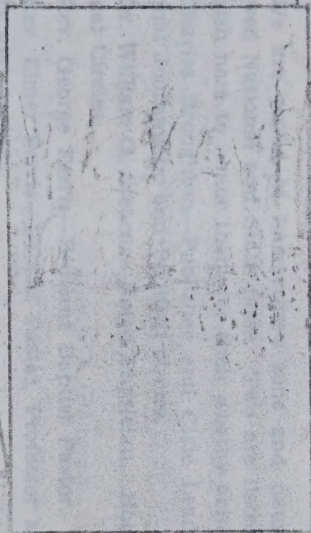
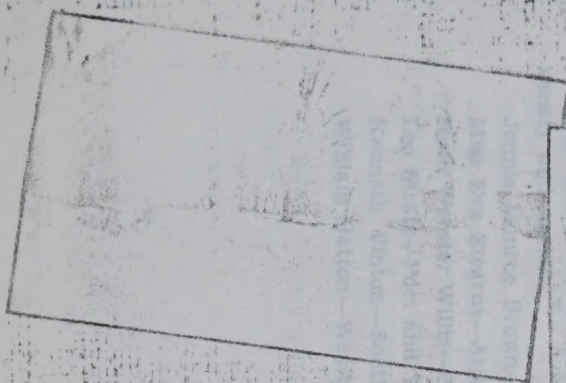
Probably the largest family born and raised in the town were the children of S. H. Monroe. There were fourteen children.

Mr. and Mrs. August Streblov were the parents of eight children, all boys, who are grown men now.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Birschbach are the parents of "seven sons."

Triplets were born in Section 1, on the 5th of June, 1855 to Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Brennen. They were named Timothy, John and Catherine. The two boys grew to manhood, but the little girl died about six weeks after birth.

Eight pair of twins have been born within the township. They are Annette and Louise Miller, born in 1854, the daughters of Conrad Miller, farmer in section 26, and the sisters of the late Mrs. Caroline Spence.



Sleet Storm, Feb. 22, 1922

Snowy Blows, Jan. 18-19, Feb. 1926

Miss [illegible]

Effa and Eva Anderson, daughters of Warren Anderson, pioneer settler of section 6.

Loren and Lucian Close born on a farm in section 10.

Claude and Maud Webster, and Ruth and Ruby Webster were the two pairs of twins born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webster.

Mrs. Ella Henning and Mrs. Mamie Ford were the twin daughters of Joseph Schaefer and were born on the home farm in section 21.

Donald and David Giebel, sons of J. F. Giebel, were born in 1927 on the farm in section 3.

Catherine and Carol Rohlfs are the six year old twins of Arnold Rohlfs.

Ardis and Ardell Pobanz, 13 year old twins, though they were not born in the town, are now residents at the village of Seven Mile Creek. The twins of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Caspar are also residents now, living with their parents on the Ford farm in section 21. They are Marie and Melvin, 17 years old.

LAMARTINE'S ROLL OF HONOR

We are proud of Lamartine's sons and daughters who have achieved National and State fame. Two are listed in Who's Who. We wish here to honor them for their worthy achievements.

Charles Broughton—Publisher and Civic Leader. Honored by National Journalistic and Political circles.

Dr. William G. Stearns—Noted Physician. Honored in National Medical Circles.

Rev. George Ferris—Brilliant Baptist Pastor.

Rev. Elmer Ferris—Baptist Pastor, Professor at Columbia University and Author.

Jennie Monrce Brown—Civic Leader of County and State.

Miss Eva Stearns—Artist.

Ruth Webster Willis—Poet.

Leo Stratz—Poet and Writer.

Kenneth Vinton—South American Explorer.

William Hatton—Wealthy Lumberman.

—CYNTHIA I. BROWN.

Ella and Eva Anderson, daughters of Warren Anderson, pioneer
 settler of section 8.
 Loren and Lucian Chase born on a farm in section 10.
 Claude and Maud Webster, and Keith and Ruby Webster were
 the two pairs of twins born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webster.
 Mrs. Ella Hennings and Mr. Maudie Ford were the twin daugh-
 ters of Joseph Schaefer and were born on the home farm in section
 21.
 Donald and David Giesel, sons of J. F. Giesel, were born in
 1937 on the farm in section 8.
 Catherine and Carol Rohlf are the six year old twins of Arnold
 Rohlf.
 Ardis and Ardel Bohan, 13 year old twins, though they were
 not born in the town, are now residents at the village of Seven Mile
 Creek. The twins of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Casper are also residents
 now, living with their parents on the Ford farm in section 21. They
 are Mable and Melvin, 17 years old.

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 versity and Author.
 Jennie Monroe Brown—Civic Leader of County and State.
 Miss Eva Stearns—Artist.
 Ruth Webster Willis—Poet.
 Leo Stearns—Poet and Writer.
 Kenneth Vinson—South American Explorer.
 William Hutton—Well-known Lumberman.

—CYNTHIA L. BROWN



ST. STEPHEN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

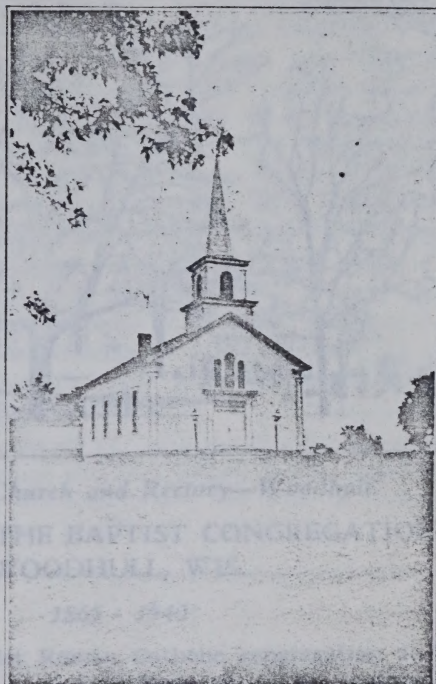
Rogersville, Wisconsin

On October 11th in the year 1896 prospective members of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church attended a service conducted by the Rev. W. E. Staehling, then pastor of Peace Lutheran Church of Rosendale, in the Public School at Rogersville. In January, 1897 at the home of Mr. Gus. Ballwanz, the congregation was formally organized. Divine services were held in the public schoolhouse until the dedication of the new church on September 18, 1898 with Rev. W. E. Staehling as pastor until October, 1901. Rev. Conrad Behrens, Rev. Christoph Gerlach, Rev. G. A. Schmidt, Rev. C. C. Domke and the present pastor Rev. Roy B. Schmeichel served the congregation.

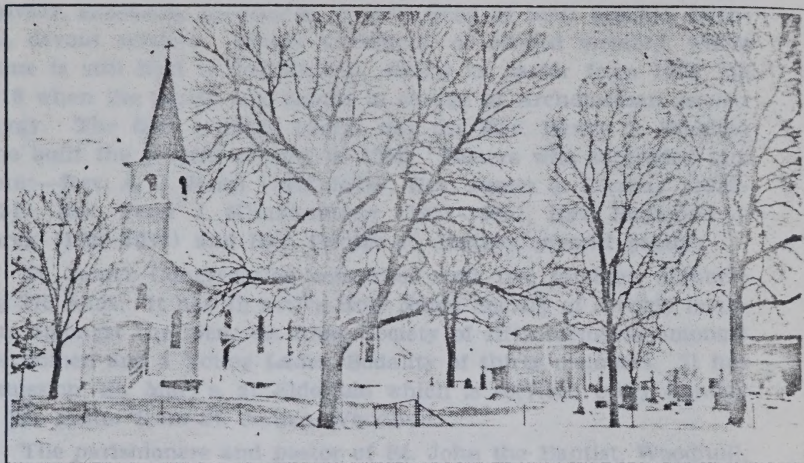
We now have 97 communicate members, 40 children in the Sunday School with 6 teachers and a Ladies Aid of 23 members.

H. P. Knight	1893-1897	H. B. Smith	1893-1897
D. C. Benford	1897-1898	Robert Hoffman	1898-1901
John J. Corwin	1898-1899	Arrest Johnson	1899-1901
William Wilson	1901-1902		

The Lamartine Methodist Church was organized in 1857 by Reverend Henry Requa, presiding elder of Fond du Lac district. The first building costing \$700 was erected in 1859 and rebuilt in 1867 at a cost of \$1600. The congregation has been served by the following pastors:



Henry Requa	1857-1858	S. R. Beatty	1889-1890
A. Griswold	1858-1859	G. C. Maxham	1890-1891
A. A. Reed	1859-1861	L. B. Bullock	1891-1892
A. A. Horton	1861-1862	J. F. Decker	1892-1894
N. Swift	1862-1864	Q. B. Clark	1894-1897
I. S. Eldredge	1864-1867	A. M. Bullock	1897-1899
W. J. Olmstead	1867-1869	John J. Gelling	1899-1902
J. S. Bolton	1869-1870	C. A. Tuttle	1902-1903
R. R. Harrington	1870-1871	Lorenz Knutzen	1903-1907
G. R. Moulton	1871-1873	D. H. Carmichael	1907-1909
J. T. Suffron	1873-1876	C. C. Hulbert	1909-1911
William Trevor	1876-1877	T. J. Reykdal	1911-1913
Jabes B. Cole	1877-1881	R. B. Cramer	1913-1917
C. A. Stockwell	1881-1883	A. E. Pierce	1917-1919
Francis A. Pease	1883-1885	N. D. Chew	1919-1925
H. F. Knight	1885-1887	H. D. Stone	1925-1929
D. C. Sanborn	1887-1888	Robert Hoffman	1929-1931
John J. Garvin	1888-1889	Arthur Johnson	1931-1937
William Wilson			1937-present



St. John's Church and Rectory—Woodhull

**SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST CONGREGATION
WOODHULL, WIS.**

1865 - 1940

St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic congregation at Woodhull heartily felicitates Lamartine Township in its Centennial Observance, with whose growth and progress it's members have been so closely associated during the past three quarters of a century.

Founded by sturdy German immigrants, when the present parish land was purchased February 8, 1864 from a Mr. I. H. Cheapel, the first little frame church, measuring 24 by 36 feet, was built when the greater part of Lamartine Township was still timber land. The structure consisted of up and down white pine dimension boards a foot wide and painted "red" so that the Yankees were wont to say: "There stands God Almighty's Barn." The first Mass was celebrated in June, 1866 by the then pastor of St. Mary's church, Fond du Lac. Twelve services within the year, four on Sundays and eight on Wednesdays, were all those early pioneers received in the first years of the parish's existence.

As the parish grew, the humble original church was enlarged in 1878 and the present steeple added. Likewise the present altars were then installed, Father Gaedius, a Capuchin, being the pastor at the time.

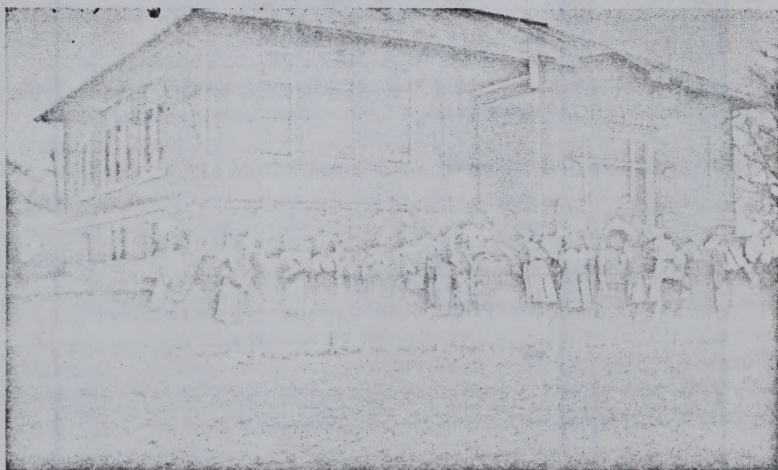
In 1913 the third enlargement of the church to its present cruciform was made, with a 300 seating capacity. The present beautiful art-glass windows were then installed.

For 42 years (1877-1919) the Capuchin Fathers ministered to

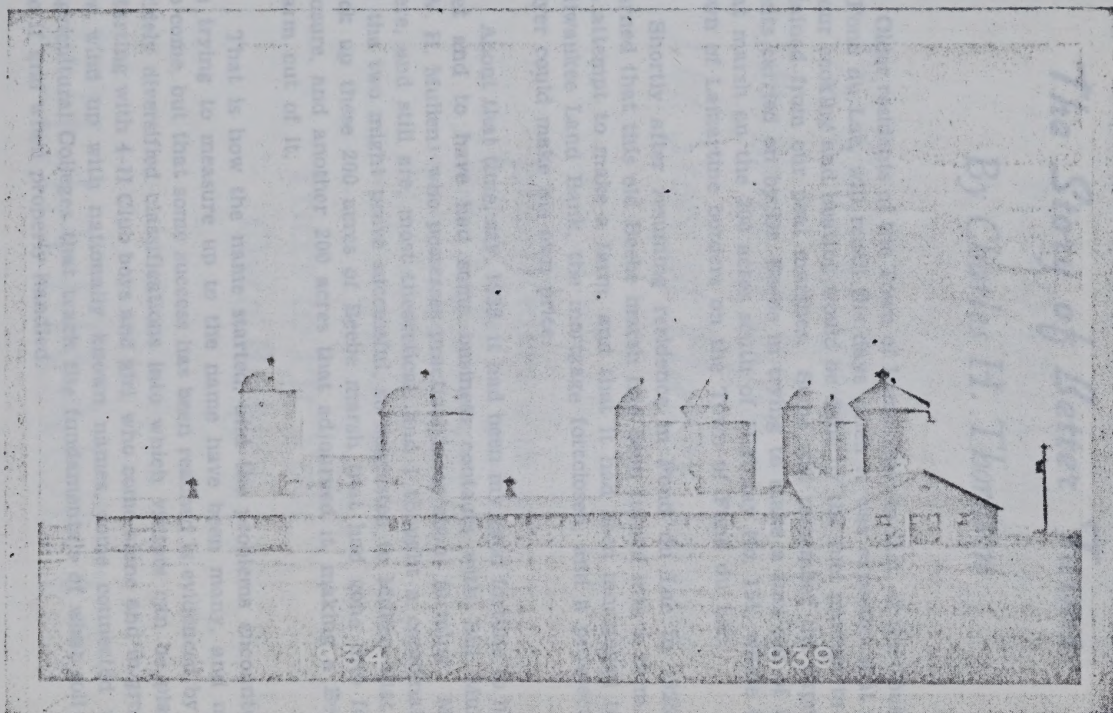
the spiritual needs of St. John's parishioners as a Mission from Mt. Calvary, endearing themselves to their flock by their humble, faithful, devout services. Father Corbinian, of blessed memory, whose name is still held in benediction, served as pastor from 1904 'till 1918 when the parish was placed in charge of Archdiocesan secular clergy. The first resident pastor was the Rev. Henry C. Stehling who built the present rectory in 1919. Pastors who succeeded him were:—Rev. A. J. Reindl (1921-1929), Rev. James J. Conway (1929-1931), Rev. Peter J. Klinkhammer (1931-1935), Rev. Raymond J. Foren (1935-1938) and Rev. George P. Jentges, present pastor.

St. John's Congregation comprises sixty-five families, numbering 275 souls. It has an active Holy Name Society of seventy members amongst the men; an Altar Society of fifty members amongst the women and a Young Ladies Sodality of thirty members. It has a mission, St. Mary's, at Eldorado which is serviced every Sunday by the pastor from St. John's, Woodhull.

The parishioners and pastor of St. John the Baptist, Woodhull, extend heartiest congratulations and best wishes to the Lamartine Township on its One Hundredth Anniversary and wish its citizenry happiness, prosperity and every blessing in the future!



Lincoln State Graded School



"Better Farms No. 1 Cow Barns"

The Story of Better Farms

By Charles H. Thornton

Older residents of the Town of Lamartine; in fact, of the County of Fond du Lac, will recall the days when it was expected that all of our cooking and heating would be done by the fuel product to be obtained from our peat marshes. Some will remember the experiments carried on by Dr. Beebe in trying to make a fuel out of the peat marsh on the 200 acres south of Highway No. 151, where the Town of Lamartine borders on the Town of Fond du Lac.

Shortly after resuming residence in Fond du Lac in 1925, I learned that this old Beebe marsh had been turned into a farm, or an attempt to make a farm, and that it had been mortgaged to a Milwaukee Land Bank, the mortgage foreclosed, and a prospective buyer could make his own price.

About that time, say, 1928, it had been my good fortune to have met and to have had some business contacts with Bill Mullen (W. H. Mullen) who possesses practical ideas about farming. Mine were, and still are, most theoretical, and I thought a combination of the two might prove successful, so suggested to Mullen that we pick up these 200 acres of Beebe marsh that had gone into foreclosure, and another 200 acres that adjoined it, making a Better Farm out of it.

That is how the name started, and the problems encountered in trying to measure up to the name have been many, and more to come, but that some success has been reached is evidenced by the widely diversified classifications into which visitors can be placed. Starting with 4-H Club boys and girl, who come alone and in groups, we wind up with nationally known names, some connected with Agricultural Colleges that teach the fundamentals of what soil can do if and when properly handled.

FILIATRAULT'S

FOND DU LAC

The Store of Quality

The Store of Style

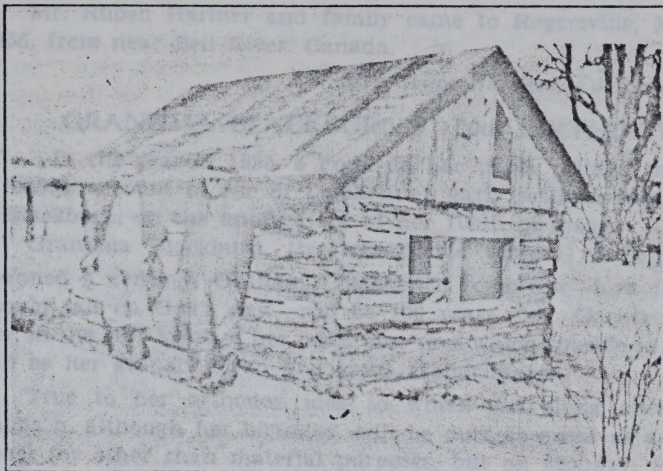
The Store of Happy Service

FILIATRAULT'S is the store
that's happy to greet you
whether you buy or not; any one
of our happy store family will be
glad of an opportunity to show
you the smartest of fashions at

Prices to Fit Your
Own Budget

FILIATRAULT'S

FOND DU LAC



Rausch Home, 1860

OUR FOLKS—HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

*Lamartine Correspondence From The Weekly Commonwealth
Dated Saturday, January 16, 1875.*

Lamartine.—The Granges of this town, three in number, are doing well. There will be quite a large amount of building done in this town the coming season. Wm. Quick will build a residence, Noah Coffin a substantial horse barn and Wm. Jackson a large barn. Horace Spafford is contracting to do the work for the above named gentlemen. In a former issue of the Commonwealth it was stated that Elma Hawes was assistant conductor of the Sons of Temperance. Matie Holmes was meant. On Friday evening of next week there will be an open Temperance meeting at the M. E. Church, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. It is expected that delegations will be present from both of the City Divisions. Ample preparations have been made for a good time.

PIONEERS

Mr. Alban Smith and family left Clarendon, New York, to go to Wisconsin, June 24, 1850, arrived in Lamartine (now Rogersville) Fond du Lac County, July 2, 1850. They went by the way of the Great Lakes to Sheboygan and from there used an ox team to Rogersville.

Mr. Artemas Sims and family came at the same time, he bought the Webb farm, but sold it in 1856 and went to Melrose, Jackson County, Wisconsin.

Mr. Elisha Rogers came to Rogersville in 1847.

Mr. Ruben Harmer and family came to Rogersville, March 2, 1866, from near Bell River, Canada.

Mrs. Alice Burgess, Fond du Lac.

GRANDMA BLACKBURN'S 100th BIRTHDAY

In the year of 1895, a Fond du Lac paper printed the following account of one of Lamartine's early settlers, Mrs. Eliza Blackburn, on the anniversary of her 100th birthday:

Grandma Blackburn, the remarkable woman whose life has spanned a century, Grandma Blackburn tomorrow—how fitting it should fall on God's day,—will be 100 years old. Gathered about her, in the very sight of her mild, blue eyes which sparkle so merrily, will be her grandchildren and great grandchildren.

True to her orthodox idea to which she clung always, the Sabbath, although her birthday, will be duly observed as a day set apart for other than material purposes, but on Monday, thirty or more of Mrs. Blackburn's descendants will gather such as few people in this world have the opportunity of doing. Grandma Blackburn, herself can hardly realize that it has come to pass. But she is 100 years old, nevertheless, and makes her own caps. That is but one of her accomplishments, for this jolly little Centarian reads the newspapers every day and can take part in discussing politics and on great occasions will set herself the task of writing a letter, and it is only when she is engaged in something trying to the eyes that she uses glasses. She arises with the rest of the family and disdains a nap during the day.

Grandma Blackburn as a girl was Eliza Durant and was born in Chichester, Sussex County, England on the 22nd of September, 1795. At her native town she married Samuel Blackburn in May, 1823. The two came to Toronto, Canada in 1842, and in 1846 they came to Lamartine, and took up a homestead on which they lived until 1874.

"How have I managed to prolong my career so successfully," replied Mrs. Blackburn, "Well I've taken pretty good care of my health always, and let other people do the worrying; although I've had my share of sorrows. I've always tried, too, to keep up a certain amount of exercise until of late years. I was always a great walker; that was taught me in my youth. In Canada at one time my son John and myself arose one morning and walked to my daughter's place 21 miles away and arrived there before the folks sat down to breakfast. During my 80th year I walked from the city to Seven mile creek to visit my daughter, Mrs. Maria Brown, and experienced no inconvenience.

"Tell you something of my childhood? It did not contain many striking incidents. I lived in the old-fashioned English way and

while at school I remember I did considerable fancy work," and with this Mrs. Blackburn showed the reporter the piece known as "Sampler" work done in silk and executed by her in 1803, bearing her name and the date in the corner of the embroidery.

"I saw Queen Victoria when she was but three years old," continued Mrs. Blackburn, "she was at a public breakfast given at Lord Dellazouches country seat near Sussex, England. The Lord, I remember, was an "old bach." I saw Victoria again in Leeds in Yorkshire when she was 15 years old. She was passing through the place and while the horses of the royal carriage were being changed I caught a glimpse of the woman who was destined to be head of the English government for so long a time."

Mrs. Blackburn interspersed her remarks with witty sayings and did not tire in relating reminiscences. On bidding the reporter adieu she extended him an invitation to be present at Monday's celebration, promising on that occasion to sing a song—for "Grandma Blackburn" remembers many an old ballad.

On Monday at sunrise the bells of the high school, the Division St. M. E. church and the Baptist church proclaimed the 100th birthday of "Grandma." At the reception "Grandma" greeted many persons who had called to pay their respects. She met people in splendid spirit, and highly enjoyed the honors which were showered on her, and when night came was none the worse.

This afternoon Grandma Blackburn sang two songs from memory. On Saturday, Mr. Elwell of Minneapolis remarked he would like to dance with a lady 100 years old and instantly Mrs. Blackburn rose to her feet and gave a surprising exhibition of her activity. A worthy note is that 53 years of her life she lived in England, and 47 years were lived in the United States.

P. S. This little old lady lived for another six months at her residence on Harney St. (Now Park Avenue) where she had gone to live after moving from Lamartine. Here she quietly passed away in her sleep.

"THE HALLS"

My grandfather, Wanton Hall, came to Lamartine in 1847 from New York. He brought with him his family of six children; among them was my father, Elisha Hall. Grandfather bought land across from the present G. F. Brown farm from the government.

—Mrs. Duane Barnes.

ANDREW SMITH

My father and mother came to Lamartine in April of 1848. The old farm was owned by Mr. Herm. Hersey. My father paid him one dollar and a half per acre for the farm and had fifteen hundred dollars in gold left, which was quite a lot for those days. The main part of the house is still the same one Mr. E. C. Frank lives in now

and I am almost sure it was the second one built in Lamartine. P. V. Sang's was the first, but that was torn down.

—Mrs. Grace Smith Kellogg.

ONE OF LAMARTINE'S OLDEST HOUSES

This farm home where Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Wolf live may vie with the one on the E. C. Frank farm for the honor of being the oldest one standing in the township. Wm. West took the land in 1845 and probably built part of this house at that time. It was for a long time the Louis Russei homestead. At the time when Wm. Pike lived there the kitchen or back part was built on. One-quarter of an acre of land, belonging to the farm on which this house stands, was deeded to school district Number 1 on May 17, 1854, and one acre was given at the same time for burial ground which is now the Lamartine Cemetery.

Mrs. Julia Lingenfelter.

FROM IRELAND

Remeniscences from Section 1, Lamartine Township

My grandfather, Timothy Brennen and grandmother came to Lamartine in 1847. They settled in section 1. At that time there was no road there, so my grandfather built his log cabin at the south end of his 80 acres, thinking that in time a road would be built near that place. The road, however, was built at the north part of his farm and so he later built another house at the north end of his property. It was here that triplets were born in the couple in 1855, making a family of ten children. Two of these triplets (the boys, Timothy and John) grew to manhood, one becoming a lawyer at Superior, Wis., and the other a real estate man in Fond du Lac. The third of this set of triplets, (a little girl, Catherine), died about six weeks after birth and was buried in the yard at the Brennen homstead for 18 years when her remains were transferred to the burial plot at Byron near St. John's church.

My grandparents had come from Ireland, you know, as had many others who settled in that corner of the township. He was a native of Galway; my grandmother was a native of Athlone.

In 1855 Ellen Curran, from our part of the town, went to Seven Mile creek to work for P. V. Sang at the Eagle Hotel. She caught a cold, which rapidly developed into T.B. and died. My grandfather Timothy Brennen and my mother Mary, and Timothy Connaughty, a brother-in-law of the deceased girl took her body in its rough home-made coffin by ox-team to the burial ground near the present St. John's church at Byron. After the long trip out there they dug the grave with the pick and shovel, which they had brought along, and buried the girl.

John Connaughty, who also settled in our section of the town,

came to the United States to work on the Erie Canal, bringing his pick and shovel from Ireland with him in a wooden chest and later emigrated to Lamartine.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Morton.

FIVE PIES

At an early date an old gentleman named Chandler had a small bakery and restaurant next door south of the Journal office in Fond du Lac. One day Dr. Elliot Brown, Lamartine, noted as a tremendous eater, asked Mr. Chandler what he would charge for what pie he could eat. The price of the pies was one shilling each and Chandler thought he would be safe at two shillings or twenty-five cents, as he was sure two pies would be the limit, but when Dr. Brown had finished five, Chandler was ready to compromise. Thirty cents paid the bill and the trouble over it ended.

—Anecdotes from "Business History of Fond du Lac.

CAPTAIN FRANK

With his wife and two children, Elizabeth and John, young Captain J. D. Frank of the Union Army came from Baltimore to the southern part of the town of Lamartine where he bought a farm. This part of the town was heavily wooded and required much labor. The captain and his industrious and devoted wife, set out to make a success of their new home even though he was handicapped by ill health.

He took an active part in school and township affairs, being for many years a member of the school board and town clerk as well as justice of the peace. Many a trial, in the early days, was held in the Frank residence. People from miles around would consult him for legal advice and often spent the day there where the hospitality of the captain and his wife was graciously offered.

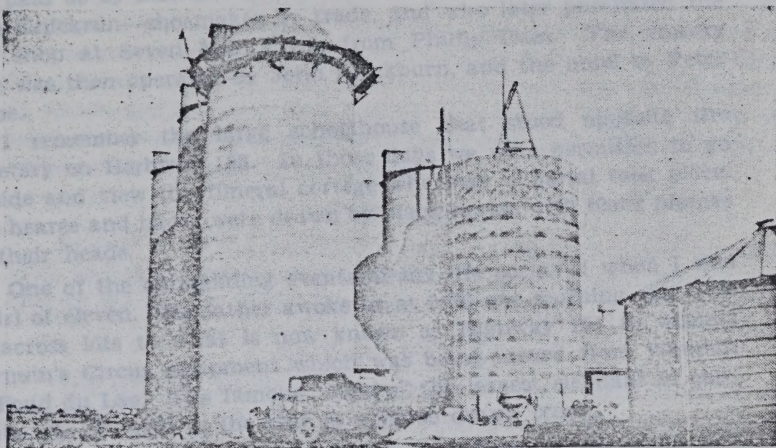
Five more children were born to them, Mrs. Emma Doolan of North Fond du Lac, William B. of Fond du Lac, Edward C. of Lamartine, Harry J. of Los Angeles and Fred—accidentally shot while hunting.

They sold their farm to their son Edward and moved to the village of Lamartine. Captain Frank died September 26, 1900 and Mrs. Frank died the following May.

—Mrs. Elwood Salisbury.

GIRLHOOD DAYS

I was born December 20, 1861 on a farm several miles west of Seven Mile Creek—the property now in possession of William Vinton. I was the oldest of five daughters born to Sebastian and Caroline Fischer.

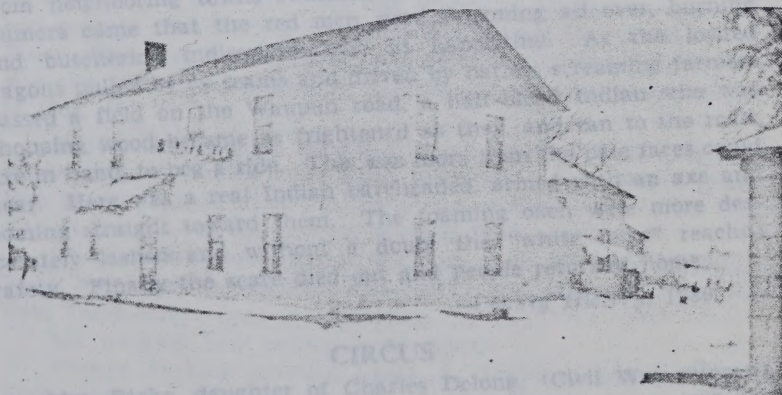


LEO F. GROSSE - - *Contractor*

Concrete Silos, Floors, Also Spray Painting

FORMERLY LAMARTINE HOUSE

1857



Now Lamartine Tavern, 1940

W. C. POBANZ

I can recall very clearly the close of the Civil War and also a visit paid us by mother's brother—Herman Worbis and a comrade, John Knickrun—shoemaker by trade, and who later purchased the shoe shop at Seven Mile Creek from Phillip Dam. The grocery store was then operated by John Blackburn, and the hotel by Peter Devoe.

I remember the large schoolhouse that stood opposite the cemetery on Highway 103. In those days we were permitted to go outside and view the funeral cortege whenever a burial took place. The hearse and hacks were drawn by black horses with black plumes on their heads.

One of the outstanding events of my life occurred when I was a girl of eleven. My father awoke us at 3:30 one morning and took us across lots to what is now known as Highway 151 to witness Barnum's Circus equipment which was being moved from Waupun to Fond du Lac. The famous "Jumbo" the largest elephant in captivity was chained to the rear of a horse drawn truck.

Despite the somewhat primitime conditions of my early life, we were very happy, and had a very keen sense of appreciation of the occasional departures from our daily routine. I, myself, have never been quite contented when away from the township of Lamartine.

—Mrs. Pauline Stratz.

INDIAN SCARE OF 1862

In September, 1862 word came that the "Indians were coming." How it started no one knew. Lamartine residents as well as those from neighboring towns swarmed into the city of Fond du Lac. Rumors came that the red men were swarming all over, burning and butchering indiscriminately, in Lamartine. As the loaded wagons pulled by ox teams and driven by hatless screaming farmers passed a field on the Waupun road, a half-blood Indian who was chopping wood became as frightened as they, and ran to the road, axe in hand, to beg a ride. This was more than the pale faces could bear. Here was a real Indian bareheaded, armed with an axe and coming straight toward them. The foaming oxen were more desperately lashed and without a doubt the "white folks" reached safety. Finally the scare died out and people returned home.

—County History, 1880.

CIRCUS

Mrs. Pasko, daughter of Charles Delong, (Civil War veteran) now living in the city of Fond du Lac was born on a farm in Lamartine. Her first recollection of the city was when she was taken there by ox team to see her father off to the war. Her parents lived just north of the village then and that trip through Seven

Mile Creek to Fond du Lac was etched on her mind though she was a child of only three years of age. Another well remembered incident of her childhood in Lamartine was when she awakened at four in the morning to watch for the circus that was to go through the village. Many families gathered in a field near the cemetery to watch and blankets were laid for the smaller children to lie on until the circus came. Mrs. Pasko remembers that there were bears, camels and elephants in the procession.

EPIDEMIC

In July of 1878 a terrible epidemic of diphtheria came into our town and in the family of Jacob Schmidt five of their nine children died of the disease within a period of two weeks.

LOT OF MONEY

The story of lot 26 in the village of Seven Mile Creek is an interesting one. Mr. Frank Yager, the owner, says his abstract dates back to 1837. At one time this lot sold for \$5000 and was the site of the Eagle Hotel. Mr. King one of its owners stated: "If anyone would cover this lot with silver dollars, I would not sell it for that money." Mr. Yager has in his possession a large copper penny dated 1837 which he found on this lot.

JOSEPH JACKSON

Joseph Jackson and his wife, Ann, reached Lamartine from England in 1849. Mrs. Jackson lived with her brother, William Galland until her husband built a log cabin. Later they moved to what was known as Mr. Dill's farm in Section twenty. It was here, in their house, that the first day school in District number four was taught. The teacher was Mary Story, later Mrs. Boyd of Rock River. The first Sunday school and preaching of that neighborhood was also held at their house by a Methodist minister in the summer of 1851.

In 1853, Mr. Jackson bought a farm in Section 21 to which they moved and made their home until 1869. Then they moved to Section 35 where they lived the remainder of their lives. This home was at the site of the present Wish-U-Well park.

Their children were George, William, Anna, Hannah, J. Galland, Mary Jane, born in England; and Joshua and Margaret (Mrs. William Duesnberry) born in Lamartine.

Mr. Jackson held various town offices.

George Jackson married Lydia A. Crowe of Lamartine. To them were born Florence (Mrs. Theron Berry), who resides in Fond du Lac; Lydia, who died December 25, 1935; Jennie (Mrs. Walter Steers) of Markesan; Jessie (Mrs. S. A. Hadley) of Kingston, and T. J. Jackson of San Francisco, California.

William Jackson married Lydia Palmer in 1868. Their children

were Helen, Leila, Ida, and Lula. Lula who is now a physician in Chicago, is the only survivor of this family.

BOYHOOD DAYS

When father first came to Lamartine the flat from the Elmer Bright farm east to the William Oelke farm was all water and had to be crossed by boat or by jumping from bog to bog. There were three or four large islands in this swamp and I well remember when the corduroy road was built across it. I can also remember when the forest extended from the Military road south beyond the Fond du Lac River.

At a Halloween party at our home the boys wanted to frighten the girls and prove to them that there were ghosts. My brother, Lew, dressed in a white sheet and hid behind a hop pole pile. While going along the road the boys let the girls get ahead of them and near the hop poles the "ghost" began to groan and we boys pretended fright and ran away. My sister Eva was so badly frightened she fainted and the girls had to carry her into the house after which she was confined to her bed for several days.

At Easter time the neighborhood children, John and Bert Putman, Harvey and Frank McChain, John Brayton, my brothers and myself used to go into the woods with our bows and arrows. The bows and arrows were made by "Uncle Jerry," as we called him, an Indian from Beaver Dam. He was the Putman boys' grandfather. After shooting a few rabbits and squirrels we built a fire and roasted them. This meat, along with eggs and Grandmother Merrill's cookies made a feast fit for kings.

—Harvey Merrill.

MR. FRED MEEKIN REMINISCENCES

My folks came to Lamartine early. It was after the "gold rush," for my father, Hamilton Meekin, went to California and mined gold. He left the East on a sailing boat, which was wrecked at the Isthmus of Panama. He and three companions walked across the Isthmus rather than stay with other shipwrecked companions, who were sick and dying from malarial fevers, while they waited for other sailing boats to rescue them. Mr. Meekin returned to the East after mining some gold. He then married and came to Lamartine to settle on the farm now owned by Wm. Bebow. Here he resided for several years and here his son Fred was born. Fred attended the old west district school.

One Sunday when the Baptists were holding Baptismal services at the creek, Fred Meekin, then a lad, saw his chance to duck three men who were watching the services from their seats on the split-rail fence which was built along the creek. He merely had to lift the top rail which lay loose on the top of the fence. The men who were Peter Devoe, George Ferris, and Graf Pike, lost their balance,

1896 - 1940

Grandfather William bought this farm and now the
fourth generation enjoys its bounties.

Wm. SASS

1864 - 1940

SERESSE FARM

*My Tribute to the Four Generations of Peter Seresses
of This Farm.*

PETER SERESSE

DOWNEY BROS.

Breeders of Belgian Horses. List your livestock you have
to sell with us. Pigs, horses, calves, cows, hay, and grain
sold at all times.

RATZ TAVERN

A Good Place to Eat and Be Merry

Highway 151 Lamartine, Wis.
Mrs. Etta Ratz, Prop. Phone 9628F3

and fell into the water. By the time the excitement was over, the boy was far away.

One afternoon in early spring Mr. and Mrs. Meekin, parents of Fred, paid a call on a neighbor living about two miles west of them. As they returned home Mrs. Meekin, tired from her walk, sat down on a log to rest. While sitting there she began to poke the snow with a stick she carried. Something moved. It was a bear. It got up, shook itself and ambled away. Mr. Meekin and several other men from the village trailed and finally caught the bear.

Fred Meekin was a nephew of Graf and Wm. Pike, his mother having been a sister of these two men.

HOPS

Harvey Merrill came to Wisconsin from the state of New York in 1850 and settled on a farm in Lamartine. He bought the farm of 80 acres from a brother, Solomon Merrill, in 1852. Shortly afterward he married Esther Waterman, a resident of Michigan. Previous to living in the house which he built and which is still used, he and his family lived in a granary. The farm had been owned by the family up to 1935, when it was sold to Horace Hall, the present owner.

The heavy timber on these farms made clearing slow, but by the early '69's, Mr. Merrill had 50 acres in wheat. He and one hired man cut with a cradle and bound the entire crop. An element on new land enabled the growing grain to stand much longer than at the present time, when grain must be cut within a day or so of its ripening. Soon after, the reaper, an implement on which a farmer would have to pitch the bundles off by hand, was introduced. The self-rake reaper followed, and later was introduced the marsh harvester, on which a platform elevated grain, and on which two men bound the grain with wire. The first one was bought by Enoch Palmer, but it proved unsatisfactory since the wire, which was harmful was frequently eaten by the cattle.

The twine binder which soon followed has been in use for more than 50 years, the first of these was purchased by the writer. The newest development in harvesters is the combine, favored by some local farmers today.

There was not much stock in the early days, and oxen were used for clearing land. A farmer with a stick walked beside these animals to guide them.

The land had many swampy places with no ditches for drainage and no road, making difficult access to the farm. Fences were all of rail, hewn from timber on the farm. The writer recalls rounding up the cows at night. They had been at large all day, and he held many consultations with gray beards, or daddy-long-legs, as to which direction the cattle had wandered. "Tell me where

**WAYSIDE
STOCK FARM**

L. H. GROSSE & SONS

Registered Holsteins

Grade A Milk

Leghorn Hens

Hatching Eggs

"Cooperation begins at
home, let's not have it
end there."

Route 1
Rosendale, Wisconsin

Phone 9615F3
Fond du Lac, Wis.

At the old home of

ELMER FERRIS

Author of the book

*"Jerry of Seven Mile
Creek"*

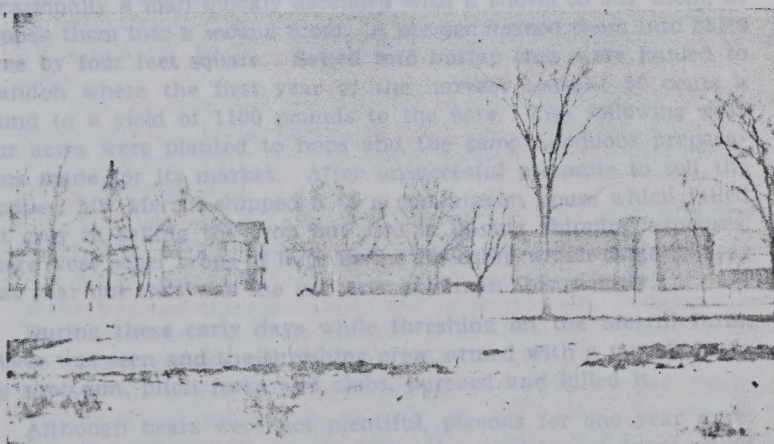
You Will Find

C. H. WEBSTER

Contractor and Builder

(Second place west of the
Lincoln school)

Phone 47R12, Oakfield



AVONDALE FARM

Ownership and operation by the fourth generation
of the Brown family.

1846

— 1940

my cows are or I'll kill you!" In the winter the cattle were put in open sheds where they kept warm in the straw.

Like the other farmers, they butchered in the fall and had their white and graham flour ground at Eldorado and Oakfield. The orchard provided dried apples and cherries and was the source of preserves put in the cellar in earthen crocks.

In 1871 Mr. Merrill planted three acres to the first hop yard in Lamartine, and probably the first in the county. This perennial crop took two years before bearing, and besides the time and expense there was uncertainty in the crop. Poles used in the hop hills were hauled 30 miles by Mr. Merrill necessitating a two-day trip. Two poles 16 to 20 feet long were placed in each hill. Planted in rich dry land, the green cone-shaped leaf formation took on a tan, indicative of harvest in August or September. The hops, their fine leaves tapered to a point, appeared in clusters on the vines. Hired men cut the vines, pulled the poles down and laid them entwined across the boxes where girls picked off the hops. Transported to the hop kiln, they were cured and dried artificially for 24 hours in a building constructed of lathe and plaster, and having four rooms, two on each floor. In one of the first floor rooms an immense closed iron stove heated stovepipes which went twice around the room. The only opening in the building was one large enough for a man to enter, in the terrific heat and stoke the fire. Overhead on the slats covered with burlap the hops were spread a foot deep. Occasionally a man quickly ascended with a shovel to stir them, or to push them into a second room. A presser formed them into bales three by four feet square. Sewed into burlap they were hauled to Brandon where the first year of the harvest brought 50 cents a pound to a yield of 1100 pounds to the acre. The following year four acres were planted to hops and the same assiduous preparations made for its market. After unsuccessful attempts to sell the produce, Mr. Merrill shipped it to a commission house which failed not only in selling the crop but also in paying shipping expenses. There were other crops of hops in the township which came to bear that year but that was the last ever grown in this vicinity.

During these early days while threshing on the Merrill farm, a bear was seen and the threshing crew, armed with a muzzle loading shot gun, pitch forks and clubs, pursued and killed it.

Although bears were not plentiful, pigeons for one year were. About 1870 a pest of wild pigeons, like the tame brown doves which inhabit silos on farms of today, proved a serious menace to the farmers. The pigeons, undisturbed even when a gun and dog were used in chase, would rise, only to light immediately. Farmers had to watch for them until the grain was well up. Fortunately they were not as bad as that for many years, and the birds disappeared

as suddenly as they arrived. Young foxes caught for pets on the Palmer farm amused the small Merrill children.

The Indians were a real terror to the residents, as they migrated to and from Eldorado marshes. Highly painted and dressed in native regalia, they frightened even the biggest boys in school, those studying fifth and sixth readers.

The one-room frame school at this time was on the Brandon road—highway 103. The Misses Stearns, Brennen, and Norton were a few of the teachers who taught an average of 20 children, many of whom attended only during the winter months, although they started at the age of five. The school, like others of the time was equipped with benches instead of desks. Some of the children who attended were from the McIntyre, McChain, Putman, Stroup, and Lingenfelter homes. When the school was condemned and the district divided, Mr. Daniel Trelevan, who then owned the Hillman farm which is at present owned by D. W. Merrill, bought the school building and placed it on the farm for store room purposes.

In 1876, Mr. Merrill went to Philadelphia to attend a Centennial or World's Fair and to visit Washington's grave. Black walnuts picked from this grave and planted on the farm have now developed into good sized trees.

—D. W. Merrill.

THRESHERMAN

My folks were among the earliest settlers. When other came to the township from the old country (Germany) they came to our place and my parents entertained as many as forty-seven at one time.

Our log barn was one hundred feet long, consisting of the hen house and hog house connected with the horse barn, then a drive under the roof, then the cow stable, followed by the sheep shed and lastly the hay mow.

A portion of our farm was very stoney. The neighbors and my father said there is nothing you can do with such land.

I had purchased this land from my father. Having a good team, I moved the stones with my brothers' help. Neighbors sometimes came and watched me. We piled them and built a wall five feet high and five feet wide, which I think is still standing. In the winter, we hauled hay on sleighs to the Fond du Lac market. I remember the snow being so deep we drove over the tops of rail fences anywhere to get through. One time I left a load standing for a while and the snow settled, but one runner, being on top of a fence post, did not settle, consequently my load tipped over.

About fifty-five or fifty-six years ago, I purchased the first traction steam engine in the township, and I believe it was the second in the county. It was a twelve horsepower machine. Our threshing season sometimes lasted as long as long, as ninety to ninety-six

days and I think I have slept in as many different houses as anyone in the county. One fall I threshed every job from Fond du Lac, west on Highway 23, then called the Gravel Road, to Highway 26, near Rosendale, and south to Ladoga, except four farmers about three miles west of Woodhull, who had a machine of their own. Those were happy days and at the close of the season we spent two days celebrating.

In 1905, Otto Fenner and I called a meeting at Woodhull, and we organized the Woodhull Telephone Company. We sold stock until we had a capital of \$3,500. After several years of successful operation we sold out to the Fond du Lac Rural Telephone Company for nearly double the amount we invested.

When Highway 23 was under construction, the builders started to pull the old logs out of the ground. I advised them to leave the logs, as they were as much as four feet deep in places and some of the logs were three and a half feet in diameter. The builders decided to accept my advice; so at present, parts of that pavement have log foundations.

Frank Schaefer.

MRS. SARAH STOWE MERRY

From the Seattle Sunday Times, Nov. 25, 1939.

Mrs. Merry was interviewed on her 91st birthday by a Seattle correspondent. This little old lady, born on a farm in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, was asked what she remembered most clearly. She said, "Why I remember when Mr. Lincoln was shot. I remember seeing men crying. They sent the news on the telegraph to Fond du Lac. That was 11 miles from where we lived, but the roads were muddy and we didn't know until he was dead. Wisconsin was a wild country then. We didn't know until the neighbors told us. I remember it was when we went to church.

She sat straighter and a little color came into her cheeks. "The church was at Lamartine," she said, "the church and the store. There were men who cried at church after Mr. Lincoln was killed. It seemed like the end of the world. The war had been so long, you see. Herman had gone to war in the cavalry. He was my brother. He was about seventeen, but he was big and he lied about his age. A lot of men had gone to war. My uncle had gone. My husband had his horse shot from beneath him by the Rebs,—we called them Rebs, you know. The war had been long and Mr. Lincoln was such a noble man through it all." The word came faster now for Mrs. Merry was remembering things with strange vividness. As she talked you began to see backwood and the enduring people who lived them. It was the kind of country from which Mr. Lincoln had come and the people had always felt they knew him. You began to feel emotions which years of violence had aroused.

Mrs. Merry made you see how the 2nd Wis. regiment looked drilling in the fields before it went away and how people waited for the soldiers letters.

There were those who rejoiced after Mr. Lincoln was killed. Mrs. Merry said, and there was something close to anger in her voice. Eut men at the creek got ropes and threatened to kill them.

Afterwards there were hard times, she said. I think it was hard to get men to work on the farms. It's been so long, I'm not sure. She had told her story.

AT THE CREEK

I still remember a few of the incidents that occurred in and around Seven Mile Creek when I was boy. I recall that our first school teacher died of a hemmorrhage, the result of a handspring while he was playing with us at recess time. I also recall another event that has never faded out of my mind, that Lamartine or Seven Mile Creek had a circus one day at the expense of Fond du Lac. The circus traveled by team, and reaching a point south of Seven Mile Creek had to stop for a day while the swollen stream subsided. We saw the elephant and other animals, a great treat for the boys. They were scheduled to appear that day in Fond du Lac, and had to remain over so that we had the advantage of the zoo. Quite naturally no performance was given that day because of the limited few that resided there, but I have always looked back on that day as my first circus.

—C. E. Broughton.

THE FIRST BASEBALL TEAMS

William Vinton tells us that two baseball teams were organized about 1887 or 1888 and merged the following year into what was known as the Lamartine Ball Team. Jim Vinton was the captain and they played in the old F. R. Vinton pasture. They played against opposing teams from the surrounding localities.

Other members of the team were: Frank Palmer, George Rogers, Ed. Frank, Cass De Voe, Claire De Voe, Louis Vinton, Joe Schaeffer, Gene Allen, Mort Harmer, Ott. Monro.

EARLY DAYS

The original house on the farm which was my boyhood home was built of logs and had a rye straw thatched roof. I do not remember that building, but I do remember the old log barn which also had a straw roof. I can also recall when tallow candles were made and used at home and seeing Indians dressed in their native clothes going to and from the Eldorado marsh where they did their trapping. I remember my father piling logs as high as a two story house and burning them to get them out of the way.

—J. H. Erling.

NOTES FROM A CALL ON THE MISSES EVA AND ALICE STEARNS

Soon after Father came to Lamartine, he bought an ox for ten dollars, agreeing to pay cash for it later. At that time there were two prices on everything; one a cash price, the other much higher based on payment with wheat. Cash was scarce and wheat was plentiful so no one would pay cash for anything. Father made an agreement with his sister, a school teacher, whose wages were two dollars per week. He would pay with wheat for the things she wanted, if she would let him have the cash. She was willing and he was able to pay cash for his ox.

As time went on, he raised steers and broke them, even after horses became plentiful. On stormy days Father often took us to and from school with oxen.

About 1868 Father had several ox teams and seventeen head of horses on his farm. An epidemic spread through all the horses in the country, making them unable to work for some time, and ruining many. The horse-car traffic in Chicago was paralyzed, and the city bought an ox team from Father to help keep the cars moving. Father was worried about getting his work done, as each horse could be used only one hour a day, but by changing teams he managed it.

"The McDonald peat boat is one of my earliest memories," says Miss Eva Stearns. "On the boat was considerable machinery which greatly interested me. The boat was propelled by windlass and ropes aided by two great augers at the front, each about eight feet wide. They dug up the peat and cut the channel in which the boat floated. The peat was laid on the bank to dry and then cut into bricks with knives somewhat similar to hay knives.

"During the Civil War a soldier in full uniform came to our house, and Father tried on his overcoat. As I adored my father, I begged and begged him to remove the coat, fearing he would go to war and get shot."

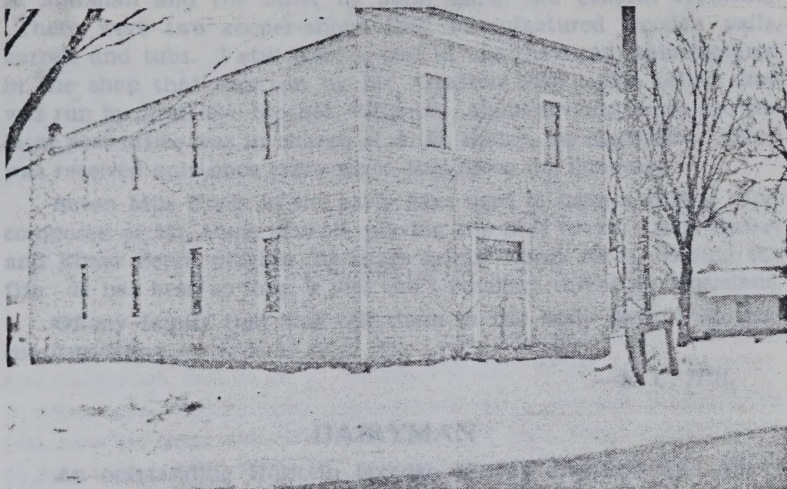
News came slowly in those days and we heard of Lincoln's assassination from Harrison Brown who rode his horse through the neighborhood shouting, "Lincoln is shot! Lincoln is shot!"

MEMORIES

In pioneer days, Seven Mile Creek, now known as Lamartine bore the nickname of "Puckerville." I will relate a few of the things I can best recall.

There were two churches in the village, one a Baptist and the other a Methodist. The Baptist minister at the time I was there was Mr. R. H. Colby and the first Methodist minister at my time was a Mr. Cole.

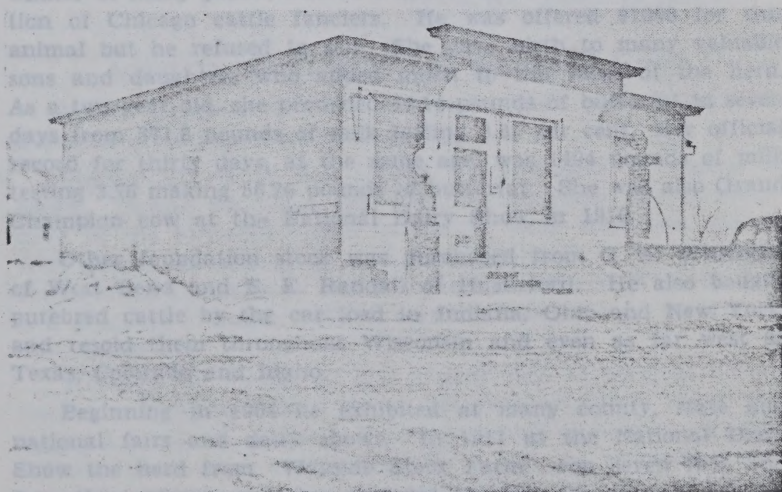
The wagon shops of which there were two, one operated by Mr.



LAMARTINE WOMAN'S CLUB HALL

Built by Modern Woodmen Lodge, 1896

Purchased by Woman's Club in 1927



COMPLIMENTS OF LOUIS A. GARB
General Merchandise and Feed Grinding
 Rogersville, Fond du Lac and Rosendale Phones.

A. Marshall and the other by John Sang, did general repairing.

There were two cooper-shops that manufactured wooden pails, barrels and tubs. I still have a pail in use that was manufactured in the shop that was run by Mr. Grafton Pike. The other shop was run by Grafton's brother, William. About seventy years ago the local post office was in charge of A. D. Hodge, my stepfather. Mail was received only once every week, this being on Thursday.

Seven Mile Creek in the early days used to have a village band composed of Mr. Race Russell, playing the bass drum; Louis Russel and Elmer Ferris playing the snare drum; Norm Jones, playing the fife. It has been so long, I just can't recollect the other musicians.

Of my family that was out there in the early days, I am the sole survivor.

—R. C. Hill.

DAIRYMAN

An outstanding Holstein breeder of this township was Albert L. Williams, my father, who, in 1897, purchased the Elisha Rogers farm from his father-in-law, Alexander A. Ramsey, calling it "Wayside Stock Farm." Later he purchased other land until the farm consisted of 300 acres. He first purchased ten head of purebred Holstein females from Frank Brewster of Elkhorn, Wisconsin. One of these heifers gave birth to "Jewel Duchess," who was a winner of many prizes, and as a show animal, she won the attention of Chicago cattle fanciers. He was offered \$1000 for this animal but he refused to sell. She gave birth to many valuable sons and daughters who added much to the value of the herd. As a two-year-old, she produced 14.14 pounds of butterfat in seven days from 371.8 pounds of milk testing 3.81 per cent. Her official record for thirty days, at the same age, was 1494 pounds of milk testing 3.76 making 56.26 pounds of butterfat. She was also Grand Champion cow at the National Dairy Show in 1910.

Other foundation stock was purchased from C. A. Schroeder of West Bend and E. E. Randall of Hustisford. He also bought purebred cattle by the car load in Indiana, Ohio and New York, and resold them throughout Wisconsin and even as far west as Texas, Colorado and Idaho.

Beginning in 1904 he exhibited at many county, state and national fairs and dairy shows. In 1911 at the National Dairy Show the herd from "Wayside Stock Farm" won seven first and four third places, and was awarded banners for premier breeder and junior champion bull, these banners being presented by President Taft. The result of his time spent, hard work and considerable expense was the prize money, which totaled \$840.00.

—Chester Williams.

RURAL ROUTE

When I started delivering mail in 1901, I served ninety-two families on my route in Lamartine. When I left the route in 1934, there were only seven of the original families left. They were Dan Sullivan, A. L. Russell, Herman Pinno, August Pinno, Gust Ballwanz, Philip Horning, and Elmer Bright.

—Henry Kintzler.

EDUCATION

Giving our girls a high school education was quite a problem for my husband, Dayton, and me. The two that went, Florence and Catherine, had to go to Eldorado station to get onto the train.

The girls, during their high school days, boarded in Fond du Lac, coming home for the week-end. We met them Friday night at the train about 7 o'clock, and put them onto the train again Monday morning about 7 o'clock.

It was often a battle with muddy roads, storms, and deep snow, as well as cold weather.

I used to worry and worry and worry, and would often want to give up, but Dayton always said, "We have commenced, Joe, and now we will finish the task."

—Mrs. Josephine Adams.

VINTON BROTHERS—*An Interesting Group*

Neil, a graduate of Ripon College in 1932, is at present employed in a printing office in that city.

Everett L. Vinton has several times crossed the ocean to Africa. During the years 1927-1929, he supervised the establishment of the Firestone rubber plantation near Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa. At present he is in the employment of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission and is located at Mercer, Wis. He, too, is a graduate of Ripon College, and has spent a year studying in Yale University.

Kenneth W. Vinton, at the present time is teaching general science at Cristobal, Canal Zone. He graduated from Ripon College and has a Masters degree from Columbia University. In 1939, fourteen years after graduating from Ripon, he returned from a scientific expedition through the Andes Mountains and among the head waters of the Amazon River. The expedition was sponsored by Ripon College and three other schools. On this trip, he collected his specimens in milk cans and took many pictures before returning to Ripon. He has also explored in Canada, Chile, Bolivia and Peru.

YOUNG TRAVELER

In the spring of 1938 Norman Eilertsen, seven year old son of Henry Eilertsen, went to Oslo, Norway, with aunt. That fall he came home alone on the ship "Bergensfjord" in order to attend school here.

SPANISH WAR VETERAN IN CHINA

F. L. Pike, son of W. W. Pike, enlisted in Company E of the famous 14th infantry in 1900. He saw a year's service in the Philippines before going to China when his company was sent to relieve the American Legation at the time of the Boxer rebellion. The following account, in the form of a diary, was written to his mother from various points along that historic march:

Tien Tsin, China, Aug. 4. We left T. T. this morning for Pekin. We are now camped for the night about two miles from the enemy's lines. We expect to have our first fight tomorrow. The English, Japs, and Russians are with us. Americans number 2000 and the English the same.

Aug. 13. We are within two miles of Pekin. Tomorrow we all make a general advance on the city. Pekin has three walls. The first is sixty feet high and thirty feet wide. The other two are not quite as large. The other forces are fighting near Pekin. I can hear about fifty big guns. I tell you it is fine.

Aug. 14. Pekin is ours. Company E of the 14th planted the first American flag on the walls of Pekin. The 14th regiment moved forward on the city at about 8 o'clock this morning. When about one half mile from the outer wall the General sent our company forward as the advance guard. They never fired on us until we were within 50 yards of the wall. Then they opened up. But they made a big mistake. They let us get too near. They did not know what we could do. The order was given to climb the wall, and we made holes to step in. It was hard work but we got there at last and it did not take us long to clear the walls after planting the flag. In the meantime the rest of the 14th were blowing up the gates. The Japs were on one side of us and the Russians on the other side and the fight became general. Well, we drove them before us foot by foot. It took us three hours to take the second wall. After that it was easy. At 5 o'clock we marched into the foreign legation. All the ministers and missionaries had been besieged there for eight weeks.

"FACTS TAKEN FROM MY DIARY"

1917

331st Field Artillery

1919

As I did not see any action at the front my service in the army was just an experience which proved to be an education in many ways. There was always that feeling of uncertainty of the future.

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TRACTORS AND THRESHERS

FARM IMPLEMENTS

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Eldorado, Wisconsin

Phone 22R12, Rosendale

1848 — 1940

Dedicated to Frank Palmer and his father Enoch A. Palmer

From Canada two Palmers came,
In eighteen forty eight,
To take up land in Lamartine,
Unsettled at that date.

Their grant was signed by J. K. Polk,
Who then was President.
And on their farms they settled down
To farm to some extent

One of these brother-pioneers,
Whose name was Enoch A.
Lived on his farm in Lamartine
Until he passed away.

He raised large crops of grain and stock,
Of fruit and everything
That on a farm is wont to grow,
Including twelve offspring.

Almost a hundred years have passed
Since that far distant day,
And Palmers still retain that farm
Once owned by Enoch A.

—Nell Webb.

Mr.s. Eliza Palmer, Iva, Walter, and Doris Palmer,
Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Palmer and Gerald Palmer

from Oct. 2, 1917, the day I became a member of the 331st Field Artillery at Camp Grant.

A regular training schedule was followed after we had received the third and last shot of inoculation and vaccination. The men were instructed on how to mount and dismount wooden horses and fire guns made out of old wagon wheels and timbers, because of the shortage of equipment.

On May 1, 1918 the order came that we were to hike to Sparta, Wis. We left May 14, on the first lap of our journey. We went by way of Rockford, Beloit, Madison, Poynette, and Kilbourn, through hailstorms, cyclones, rain, mud and sunny weather. On May 28 after the long and tedious hike we reached Camp Robinson. It was a long hard summer but later experience proved to us that it wasn't half bad.

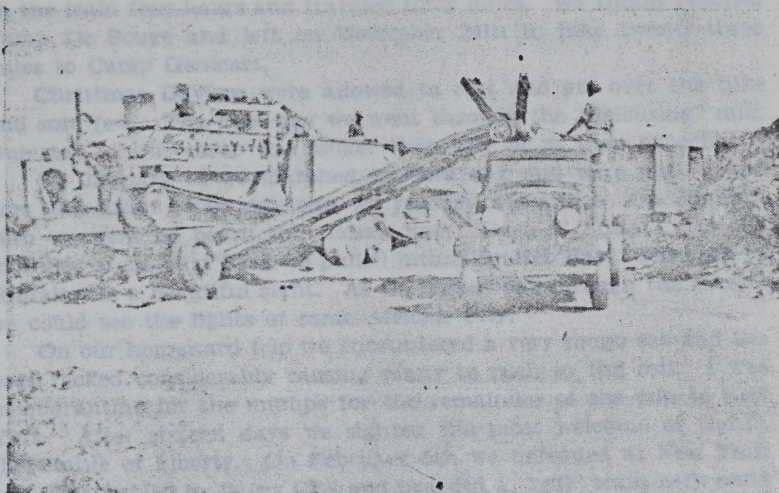
On Sept. 5 our train pulled out of Camp Robinson and we started our twelve hundred mile trip to Camp Mills, Long Island, by way of Canada and Niagara Falls, N. Y., and on Sept. 17 we sailed for "Over There" on the British transport the "Lapland." In our convoy were twelve transports, a battleship, an armored cruiser, a torpedo boat, destroyer, and a dirigible.

As the Statue of Liberty finally vanished we gazed upon a level horizon, unobstructed by any obstacle of man's devising. It was a perfect day, as to breeze and sunshine, and our boat threw the miles cut behind her though she had to zig-zag her way across the ocean, to keep out of the path of submarines. After an uneventful voyage we arrived at Liverpool, Sunday, Sept. 29.

We rested a day at Camp Knotty Ash before starting our journey through England which was a most interesting trip. Every antique farm house, and moss covered cottage was a picture; there was beauty in all the landscape. We arrived at Romsey and hiked to Camp Woodley which was only a short distance, and after staying there two days marched twelve miles to Southampton and crossed the English Channel during the night. (Many were seasick for the channel was rough. We landed at Cherbourg, France on Oct. 5th, from there we started our first trip in French box cars which had a capacity of eight horses or forty men, each car having a sign which read "Hommes 40, Chevaux 8." We reached Camp Hunt at Le Courneace, about fifty miles southwest of Bordeaux, France, on October 9th. Here we were to go through a six week's course of training which would fit us for active service at the front.

During all this time the war had been progressing favorably for the Allies. A tension was felt about camp, and we eagerly awaited news each morning. Finally on November 11, 1918 about two o'clock in the afternoon a Frenchman came dashing in on a bicycle with the glorious news that Germany had signed an armistice.

On December 20th we were packed on small French box cars,



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to leave Camp Hunt, and its "mud." Traveling was slow, we were on the train four hours and traveled forty miles. We finally reached Camp De Souge and left on December 24th to hike twenty-three miles to Camp Genicart.

Christmas Day we were allowed to rest and get over the hike and sore feet. The next day we went through the "delousing" mill. Our stay at this camp was longer than any of us then expected.

On January 18 we marched to Bordeaux and were put on box cars and after a two day trip we reached Marseilles. On January 20th we went on board the Italian liner "Duca d' Aosta." On the morning of January 23rd we pulled into Gibraltar Bay. The rock of Gibraltar is a beautiful sight. As we passed out through the Straits we could see the lights of some African City.

On our homeward trip we encountered a very rough sea and the boat rocked considerably causing many to rush to the rail. I was in quarantine for the mumps for the remainder of the trip to New York. After sixteen days we sighted the most welcome of sights, the Statue of Liberty. On February 5th we unloaded at New York and were ferried to Jersey City and boarded a "real" train with seats and cushions. We arrived at Camp Merritt, New Jersey and after five days, during which time we passed through the "delousing mill" to get rid of cooties which we never had until we went into the "mill" at Bordeaux, we entrained for Camp Grant.

In Chicago we paraded up Michigan Avenue. The whole regiment was assembled at Hotel La Salle and given a fine dinner. We arrived at Camp Grant that evening. The final week was spent there, where our Battery came into existence, and on February 20th we received our honorable discharge and two days later on Washington's birthday 1919 we found the 331st Field Artillery a dream of the past but a spirit that will live forever.

—A. D. Palmer,
First Class Private.

WILD LIFE REFUGE

The Thornton Wild Life Refuge, established December 12, 1936 by the conservation department of the state, contains 1900 acres, of which 1000 acres lie in the township of Lamartine.

The purpose of this refuge is to provide a haven and shelter where wild animals and birds can remain and nest without interference from the hunter. The land is situated in the direct flight of the wild geese through Wisconsin, also being both flat and level with plenty of cover for protection. It provides each spring an ideal resting place for thousands of wild geese in the flight north. During the past winter the refuge contained about 500 to 800 pheasants, which made necessary the feeding of large amounts of corn. Many of these birds will move out into the neighboring countryside to nest, providing better hunting for all.

George and Barbara Fisher

Settled in Lamartine in 1854

John C. and Louisa Fisher

Established present homesite in 1909
which we now occupy.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Fisher and Family

O. Haberkorn and Sons

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Brown Swiss Cattle

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Since 1910

We have serviced farms in
Lamartine with threshing,
silo filling, clover hulling,
and corn shredding.

William and
Harold
OELKE

Dedicated . . .

to the memory of my grand-
parents, Elisha P. and La-
vina Jones Hall; also to
John and Sarah Hood Gray,
pioneer settlers of this town-
ship, and to my parents,
Fred P. and Jeanette Gray
Hall.

John Warren Hall
and Family

Many sportsmen of the town of Lamartine are members of the Eldorado gun club or of the Oakfield Conservation club. These clubs are composed of sportsmen and conservationists who are interested in securing better hunting and fishing for all. These two clubs maintain large pheasants rearing pens, and liberate each year around 1000 birds on land open to the general public for hunting. Many state pheasants have been liberated on the Woodhull and Rogersville marsh areas, which contain some of the best pheasant hunting cover in the state.

The farmers and landowners of the town of Lamartine are to be congratulated on their progressive attitude towards Conservation activities.

—Charles A. Schlumpf,
Conservation Warden.

WATER

The early settlers of our township drew their water for household and farm purposes from open springs and creeks. Of these sources only one is serving that purpose at the present time. It is in section 18 on the Otto Siebenhaar farm, and as far as the writer knows, there are only three constantly flowing fountains at present. They are on the G. Franklin Brown and C. Simonin farms, both being in section 24 on the east side of the township and one on the Stearns farm in Section 30.

The one on the G. F. Brown farm was struck in 1892, and the one on the Simoni Farm in 1920. An interesting story is told of the digging of the first well. The year of '92, Mr. Brown decided to have a well dug, his other one being inadequate. He hired Mr. Celor or "Bill" Snyder, a well digger, and Mr. Snyder's nephew W. Pixley, a young lad. Mr. Snyder had dug some fifty feet, and as yet no stone had been laid to make a wall for the well. All of a sudden one side gave way and in rushed a torrent of water and rapidly filled the excavation. Mr. Snyder managed to escape drowning by making a mad scramble for the top. This well has flowed continuously since. The water from these two wells have a remedial content and are highly impregnated with sulphur.

The next development in water supply was the dug and stoned wells which required skilled workmen and gave a far more sanitary supply. Some of these were as much as forty or fifty feet deep, but due to increased drainage of swamps and clearing of the forests, as well as an ever increasing demand for more water, these, too, became inadequate. About 1890 the demand for drilled wells began to develop, and at the present time, that demand is still on the increase.

This part of the story is best told by W. W. Frost, who has been doing that work for several years. He says, "The top soil varies as a rule from a mere covering of the lime rock to a depth of about

MAPLE LAWN FARM

Entered by James Patterson, October 3, 1844 and sold to Ralph Urniston, 1846; Erastus Timple, 1850; Edwin Cook, 1866; Elias Hale, 1881; L. W. Frye, 1927; Wm. Gerbing, 1929; and Lynn Briggs, 1933.

Breeder of Registered Guernsey Cattle since 1915.

We ask none to join us who cannot see good in their fellow beings; but to all interested in Agriculture, who have generous hearts and open hands to help the needy, raise the fallen, and and in making the labors of this life cheerful, we say "Welcome to the Grange."

LAMARTINE COMMUNITY GRANGE

No. 699

ASH GROVE FARM

Purchased by my parents
Jabez W. and Emma Sizer
in 1880 from the Geo. W.
Sizer Estate, Geo. S. and
Esther Sizer.

1877

In Tribute to the Four
Generations on this Farm—

Ferdinand F. Fenner

Otto S. Fenner

Edward B. Fenner

Richard E. and

Donald O. Fenner

1940

thirty feet. This lime rock is nearly two hundred feet thick and then a hard reddish stone is struck which is very hard to drill. We seldom have to go into this as the water table is found at varying depths in the township.

"In section eight, the J. F. Giebel well is 135 feet deep. Arnold Treptow's well, in section 15, is 156 feet deep and nearby, the H. Wappler well is drilled only 56 feet. In section 21, I drilled 126 feet, and the Otto Haberkorn well in section 26, is 186 feet deep. In section 34, my well is 24 feet deep and on top of a hill, while on section 35, on much lower land, the A. Filiarault well is 211 feet deep.

In section 34, where Lamartine Village is located, we find the Lamartine Creamery well is 160 feet deep, while the A. Palmer well is only 48 feet and is on quite a bit higher land. The well on Mrs. Hayden's place, like the A. Palmer well, is also on a hill, though east of the creamery well, but is 152 feet deep.

Thus we find that now most of the water used in our township is from deep into the rock, which is Nature's best filter, and gives us an unlimited supply of cool, refreshing drink for humans and livestock, even in the hottest summer weather.

I have an idea that if the dirt were all stripped from the rock in our township, it would be much rougher than we think."

SPRING TONIC

Jason Monroe started for Sheboygan with his ox team, taking fourteen sacks of wheat to mill. On reaching home, after paying for board and other expenses, as well as toll at the mill and at toll-gates he had only two sacks of flour left. So he hollowed out an oak stump, and for two years, he pounded his own wheat.

A home medicine of years ago was made from the bark of poplar, cherry and prickly ash, steeped with rhubarb root sassafras. This was boiled down to one gallon, strained, and mixed with a gallon of whisky. Before breakfast, each person took a tablespoon.

Wm. Frank.

*The History Committee wishes to thank the following for
their assistance in the production of this book*

C. E. Broughton

Alice Briggs

Ford du Lac Association
of Commerce

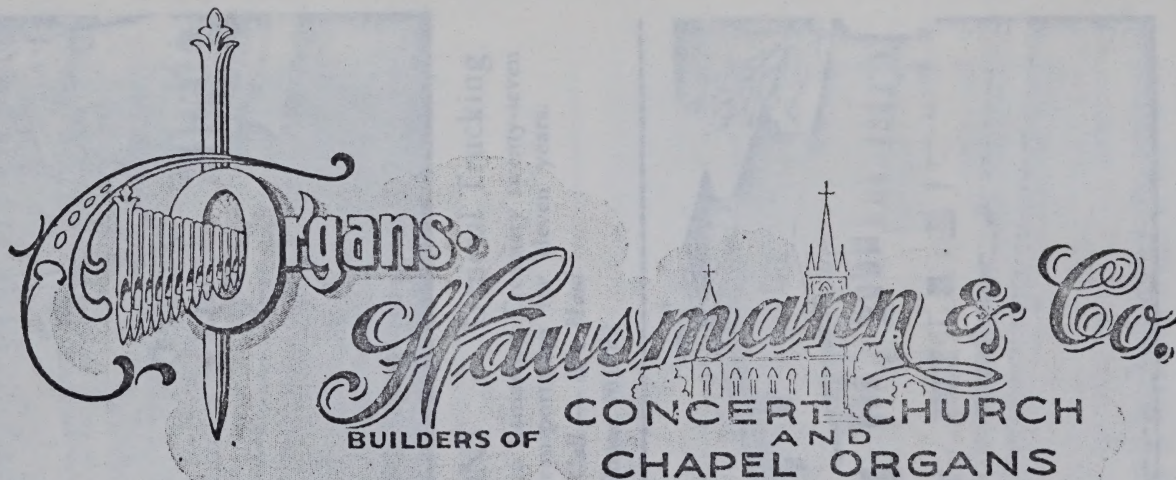
Eileen Gresse

Secord Bros.

Ruby Snyder

Wm. R. Hutchinson

And any others who have
assisted.



ELDORADO, WIS. RTE. 1

The Lamartine History Committee, sponsoring the contest is composed of one representative from each of the co-operating clubs. These clubs and their representatives are as follows:

Lamartine Woman's Club—Miss Helen Hayden
 Woodhull Woman's Club—Mrs. L. H. Grosse
 Lamartine Community Grange—Mr. Carl Weber
 Crescent School Community Club—Mr. Frank Abbs
 Lincoln School P. T. A.—Mrs. A. Palmer

Longfellow School P. T. A.—Mrs. Edgar Monroe
 Greenleaf 4-H Club—Darwin Fisher
 Woodhull 4-H Club—Geo. J. Smith
 Smiling Susies 4-H Club—Mrs. Lynn Briggs
 Lamartine Hustlers 4-H Club—Mr. Lynn Briggs



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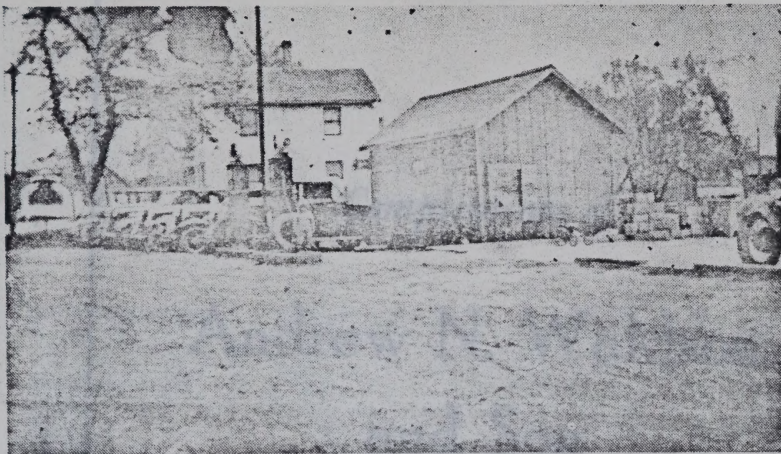
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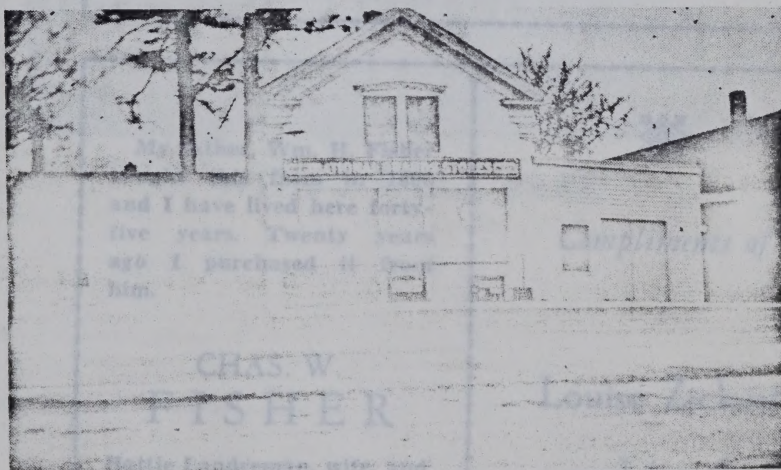
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and Son

My father, Wm. H. Fisher
bought this farm in 1895
and I have lived here forty-
five years. Twenty years
ago I purchased it from
him.

CHAS. W.
FISHER

Hattie Landreman, wife, and
children Gladys, Marian,
Harriet, Billy, Agnes and
Joan.



Compliments of

Louise Zickert
and family





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